

May 10th
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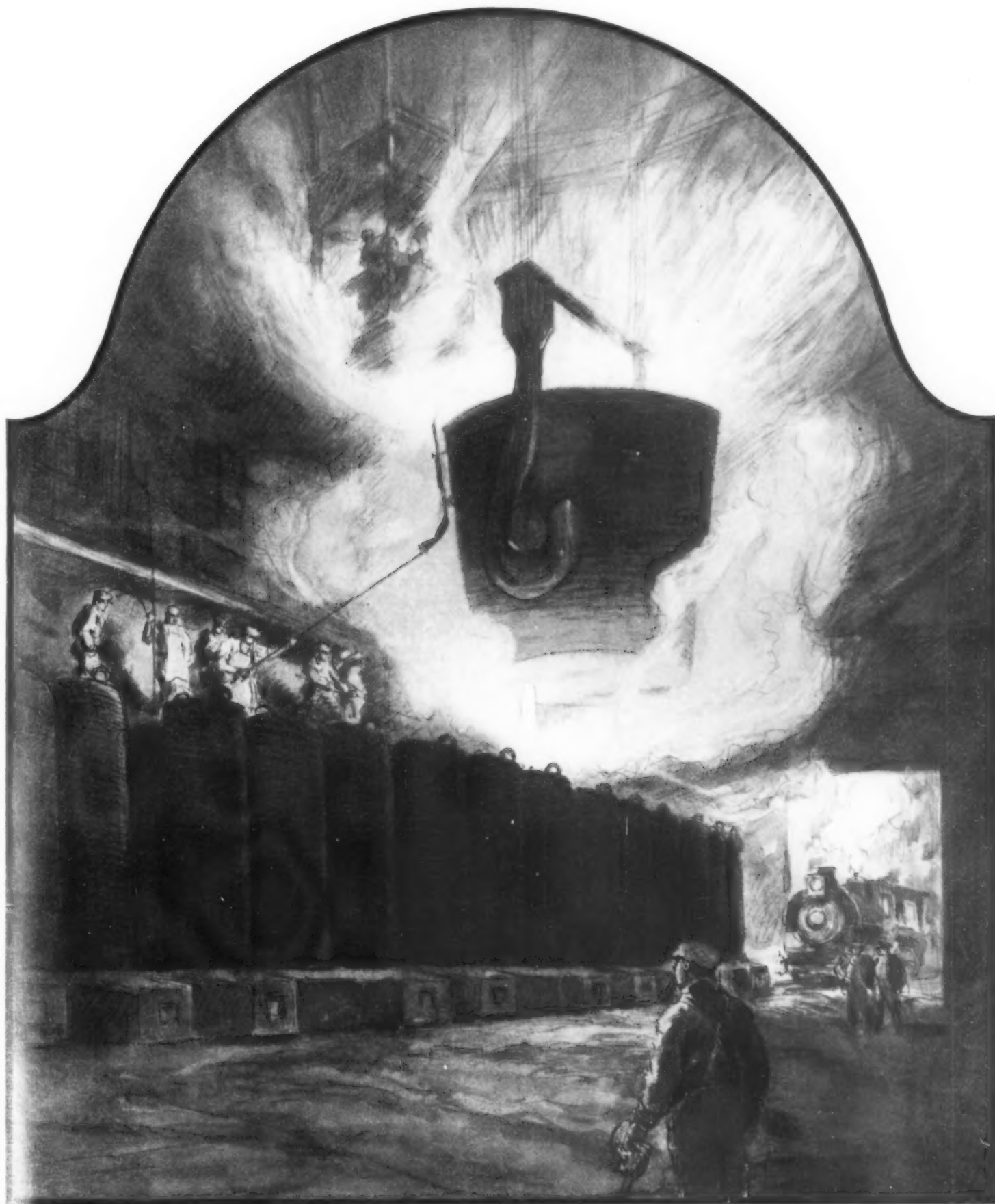
Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

PRICE 10 CENTS

NOTICE TO READER.—When you finish reading this magazine, place a 3-cent stamp on this notice, send the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers, sailors and marines. No wrapping. No address.
A. S. BURLEIGH
Postmaster General

Entered as Second Class matter, January 3, 1915, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879. Price 10 Cents a Year.
225 Fifth Ave., New York



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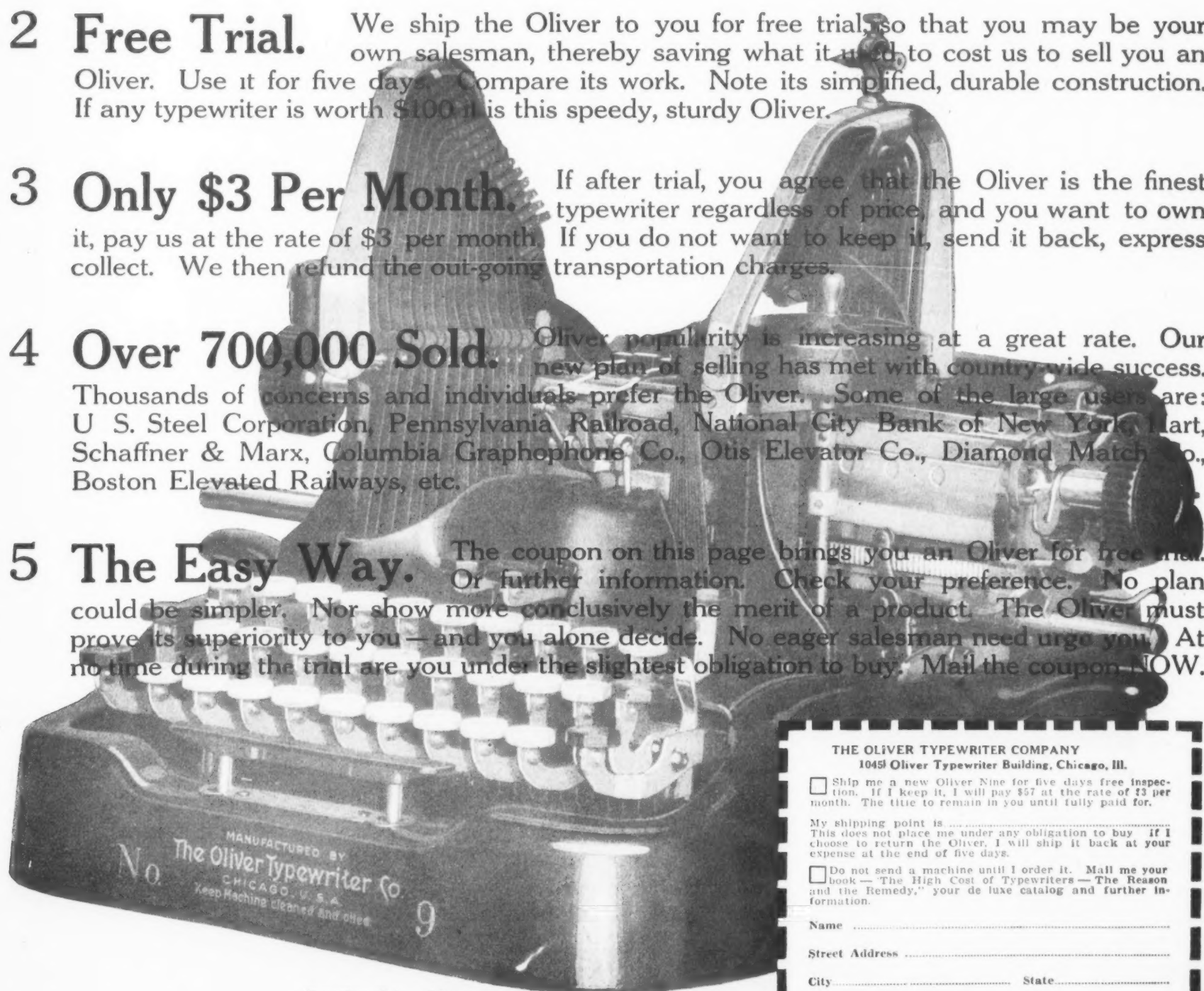
Emptying the Ladle

Drawn by VERNON HOWE BAILEY

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Reasons Hard to Resist

- 1 **Was \$100—Now \$57.** The compelling price reason. It means a saving of \$43. You obtain for \$57 the identical Oliver, Model 9, formerly priced at \$100. Not a change has been made in the machine. This saving is made possible by our new plan of selling. During the war we learned new ways to economize in distribution.
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Canadian Price, \$72

The Oliver Typewriter Company, 1045 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY

1045 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago, Ill.

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My shipping point is This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief

CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXVIII

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919

No. 3322

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YESTERDAY America was bounded by herself.

Today she is bounded by the world. Yesterday, thanks to countless leagues of the inviolate sea, she dwelt apart, and spoke with complacency of her policy of isolation.

Overnight the United States was plunged into a world war, and into the vortex of world politics. In a twinkling her sky-line, wide as the continent, became vast as the globe.

Who would have dreamed in that time when we spoke slightly of "grape-juice diplomacy" that in four more years President Wilson would be seated in the Palace of Versailles, a dominant figure in the remaking of the Old World and the New? Who would have dreamed when a few American troops set out for Mexico in 1914 that before the end of 1918 over two million Americans would be fighting in France, in the North Sea and in the uttermost parts of Siberia?

"Little United Statesers"

America at last has come to her citizenship among the nations. In the old country they used to speak of the petty islanders who were blind to their world-wide dominions as "little Englanders." America has also had her narrow breed, whom we might call the "little United Statesers," people who literally live in a hole in the ground, and never look on any wider sky than that above their petty domicile.

The World War was on for three years before it dawned on many in the self-sufficient West. The prairie was their sky-line, across which the finger of the gods had written "ne plus ultra," nothing more beyond. On my first trip West after the war began, it seemed impossible that such crass ignorance could exist.

I said to a certain college professor, "Don't these people know anything at all about the world?"

"Yes," answered the professor, "they know the world locked up safe within these prairies. In this world they are safe, and they care for nothing more."

A wider acquaintance showed me that the West was not alone in its narrow outlook. I came to realize that Manhattan Island was the tightest home of smug, smirky, complacent "little United Statesers." Traveling across the delta of the Nile I saw sand-heap villages, where dwelt thousands of primitive men. I saw a fellaheen come out of his mud hut, and gaze at the human anthill on which he dwelt. "How appallingly narrow is his world," I exclaimed. But later on Manhattan Island I saw many whose sky-line was scarcely wider than that of those primitive dwellers on the delta of the Nile.

America building a nation was too busy on her task within to think of tasks without. But the monastic period of her history is over. Her term of recluse is

America's Widening Horizons

By ARTHUR HUNT CHUTE

NOTE—The second article of a series by Captain Chute on the industrial and social future of America.

ended. J. R. Green, the English historian, prophesied that America would one day dominate, that leadership would pass from the Old World to the New. We are standing now upon the threshold of that prophetic day.

The United States was fortunate indeed in the safety of her early years. Away from entangling alliances, free from powerful rivals, untrammelled on a new continent,

republican government, after centuries of hopeless failure, its first conspicuous success.

The President of the United States at this moment may well be described as "the foremost man of all the world." Politically some may oppose him. But all must feel pride in what he represents for his nation. It is not Lloyd George, or Clémenceau, but Woodrow Wilson who appears as a prophet to the backward peoples. China regards Wilson as a great liberator. In India, Woodrow Wilson's speeches are translated, and memorized by the natives in many tongues. Low-caste Hindu women, washing on the shores of the

Ganges, recite the words of the President, and high-caste Brahmins of Delhi studiously peruse his works. America is looming up before the world as never before, and in like manner the world is looming up before America.

That Word "Democracy"

We hear a great deal about "making the world safe for democracy," but what do we mean by the world? For many the world is still situated on a little patch between the Battery and the Bronx, or a slightly wider patch called the State of Nebraska. Great as New York is with its mighty six millions, the world we are striving to make safe for democracy is a world of sixteen billions. When we speak of making the world safe for democracy, we must think not merely of our side, but of the other side as well. Let us remember that more than half of

the people of this earth dwell in Asia. Out of every four men living, one is a Chinaman. Out of every five men, one is Hindu.

It is far away from the United States to the Ottoman dominions. But Americans and Turks alike have suffered from the scourge and plague of war. The Spanish influenza claimed its dead in the purlieus of Broussa, and it claimed them no less in the streets of Brooklyn. The world democracy toward which we strive is a day when we shall realize our oneness, when the man in Broussa shall think of the man in Brooklyn, and when the man in Brooklyn shall think of the man in Broussa.

A keen newspaper man once observed that the average American was more interested in a tomcat yowling on the City Hall doorsteps than he was in a war in the Balkans. But with America awakened to her mission, such narrow times must pass. The war above all else should teach us the solidarity of mankind.

"I don't care a pinch of snuff for the Turks or the Spicks. If they want hell in their country let 'em have it." Thus speaks the selfish and self-satisfied "little

Continued on page 722



PAINTED BY EMANUEL LEUTZ
"Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way." A fresco in the Capitol at Washington which has embodied the spirit of America since the settling of the country. Now, however, her spiritual boundaries are limited only by the world's boundaries.

she grew up into nationhood. Race conflicts and national rivalries of Europe did not disturb the Young America. Calling herself a peace-loving nation, comfortably and complacently she lived undisturbed in the midst of a world of strife. Forgetting the past beyond her own, and losing sight of borders beyond her own, she came to regard herself as the touchstone of good-will and true democracy.

A Citizen of the World

All over America we see statues of Lafayette, city squares that bear his name and endless other memorials. I would not dim the glory of this chivalrous soldier of France, but, going further back, America must see that among Old World soldiers her greatest debt is not to Lafayette, but to General Wolfe, who, dying on the plains of Abraham, won with his own blood the immunity of the American continent from foreign wars.

In the past America got her citizens from all the world. Now she herself is becoming a citizen of all the world. America looms up before the nations, pretentious with the hopes of the future. At this moment she is filling

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag:—In God We Trust"

Marking Our Heroes' Graves

WE are glad to be able to say that in response to the editorial in last week's issue of *LESLIE'S*, in favor of properly marking with a suitable headstone the grave of every American soldier buried in France, a committee of public-spirited citizens has been organized, with Colonel William Boyce Thompson of New York as Chairman, to seek legislation necessary to carry this patriotic purpose into effect. Colonel Thompson is known throughout the country as the patron and originator of the Home Paper Service, organized for the purpose of placing in the hands of American soldiers abroad copies of their home papers, which took the place of letters from home. Colonel Thompson generously, at his own expense, inaugurated this service among the newspapers in his home towns in Westchester County, New York. The service was so eagerly sought for by soldiers from other sections that the Colonel organized a national committee for the widest distribution of home papers to our soldiers, sailors and war workers abroad. This work was in full progress when the armistice was declared, and the Home Paper Service thereafter employed its energies in obtaining work for returning soldiers. Under the active management of Colonel Thompson as Chairman of the Committee to Mark the Graves of our Heroes, we feel assured that the work will be brought promptly to the attention of the incoming Congress and obtain satisfactory consideration.

The Burleson Breakdown

NO newspaper writer is more careful, accurate and conscientious than Mr. Louis Seibold. When in the New York *World* he furnished proof of the blundering incapacity of Postmaster General Burleson, his article naturally attracted the widest attention. The *World* undertook to send a synopsis of its interesting story to other newspapers. It was refused transmission on the wires. The *World* naturally resented this interference with the rights of a free press, and Mr. Burleson's vassals explained that they regarded the matter as libelous, and that they would have been responsible for transmitting a libel.

Mr. Burleson undertakes to exonerate himself, and curiously enough discovers suddenly that the newspapers of the country "have it in for him" because of his underhanded campaign in favor of the reestablishment of the long-abandoned and archaic zone system of postage for second-class mail, including newspapers and other periodicals. Mr. Burleson did not discover this conspiracy, which, according to his statements has been going on for a long time, until the *World* stigmatized him as "the colossal contradiction of the Wilson Cabinet."

The disgraceful breakdown of the Post Office Department in handling the soldiers' mail and the disorganization of the telegraph service are ample justification for all that the *World* has said concerning Burleson's incapacity. In no other Cabinet position is it so necessary to have a business man with demonstrated ability as an executive, an ability which Mr. Burleson never had or claimed to have. In the words of that distinguished Southern publisher, Marcellus E. Foster of the Houston, Texas, *Chronicle*, "Mr. Burleson's actions are asinine." He might have added that Burleson's plea in self-defense is about as miserable a piece of misrepresentation as could possibly have been invented.

Mr. Burleson's figures as to the cost of transmission of second-class mail are preposterous. We suggest that the incoming Congress select capable accountants from outside the Department to enter into the matter and give the public the truth. It has not had it from Mr. Burleson.

No Five-Cent Loaf

NOTHING enters more intimately into the cost of living than bread. During the war it was two or three times the pre-war price, and at the close of the war the hope was universal that it would drop.

A Grave Mistake

By RT. HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR

THERE are people who really seem to talk as if the infinite activities of the industrial world were something almost beneath the notice of highly educated and intelligent men. A profounder mistake does not exist. Few are the subjects which have so many aspects of interest as the many-sided life of commercial and industrial mankind, the making of goods, the transport of goods, the marketing of goods, the financing and all the transactions by which distribution is carried out; these form in the modern world a subject so profoundly complicated and interesting that a man to whom the thought of earning his living was unnecessary, and who had no idea of gain in his mind, might well devote his interest from the purely scientific point of view to this great study. It touches science, it touches politics, it touches social organization, it touches diplomacy, it touches international relations in every aspect.

Mr. Julius H. Barnes, newly appointed United States Wheat Director, says he "cannot feel very enthusiastic over getting five-cent bread back."

If the Government started out to secure cheap bread for the people, when it fixed the price of wheat, it has signally failed. The effect has been just the reverse. The last Congress did not profit by this failure when, after the close of the war, it insisted upon guaranteeing to farmers a fixed price of \$2.26 per bushel for wheat for the year following the end of the war. Wheat Director Barnes announces in one breath that "any governmental policy of artificially subsidizing is unsound," and in the next says the Government must stand the difference between the fixed price of \$2.26 and the world price should the latter fall below the Government price. If this is not "artificial subsidy" to the farmers, we should like to ask Mr. Barnes what it is.

It is interesting to note that the various State and municipal commissions in New York which are considering the crisis produced by advance in rents have suggested that relief be sought by securing Federal legislation that would authorize the Government to loan money to builders at a low rate of interest. This could be done by an amendment to the present Farm Loan Act. This new demand for Government aid is the natural outcome and development of the paternalistic policy on the part of the Government. Logically, if the Government loans to farmers at cheap rates of interest and fixes the price of wheat at a good profit to the growers, the question is asked, "Why should it stop there? Why not loan to others and fix the price of cotton, wool, oil, steel and other basic commodities?"

The Government is now seeking a lower price on steel and coal for the use of the railroads because the Government is running the railroads. But did the Government, or any one else, think of subsidizing the steel factories which were called upon to supply munitions, just as farmers were called upon to supply wheat? Price fixing has not been a success, nor has it been just to fix a price for one commodity and not for another. There is pertinence in this recent statement of President Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York:

For more than a decade the attitude of the Government toward business has been that business is something merely to be regulated and harnessed. There has been little effort on the part of the Government to stimulate and foster business. It has been destructive and not constructive. The inevitable result of this mistaken policy was strikingly exemplified last winter by the deplorable transportation situation. The plight of the carriers was largely the direct result of years of inequitable and inefficient Government regulation of various sorts. Our entrance into the war merely accelerated the consequences of this folly. Interruption of economic law is always dangerous, and the question may reasonably be raised whether the policy of price regulation does not do more harm than good.

The Plain Truth

FRAUD! Newspapers and magazines have no right to deceive their readers as to the authorship of the articles they publish. A case in point is the recent disclosure by Lady Lucy Duff Gordon, in a lawsuit, that she receives \$100 a week from certain newspapers for permitting her name to be signed to articles which she

does not write. It is a common device to use in the same way the names of baseball players or others who have a passing notoriety. Such tricks may help to sell a publication, but they are not fair to the reader. A *nom de plume* is a different thing from signing an article with the name of a person of some notoriety, perhaps, but who did not, or could not, write the articles in question.

CONSTITUTION! This is the proper time to think of the American Constitution and to urge for it the reverence and respect to which it is entitled. It is proposed to have a great educational campaign of "Constitutional popularization and interpretation" leading up to a nationwide celebration of the birthday of the Constitution, on September 17th next. We have been drifting away from the Constitution as designed by our forefathers. In the tremendous emergency of war, we have been compelled to subrogate some of our Constitutional rights to the grim necessities of the situation. Paternalism of the Socialistic stripe has resulted. With the cessation of war, we should hasten to retrace our steps and walk once more in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, in the knowledge that under its wise provisions the nation attained its greatest prosperity and the happiness of its people.

MOBILE! We have received many complimentary letters from people of the South upon the article in the issue of April 19th, captioned "Go South, Young Man." One correspondent asks why more attention was not given to Mobile. He shows that Mobile is already on the map as one of the greatest ports, not only of the South, but also of the whole country. Mobile is the nearest United States port of any importance to the Panama Canal, and will have the leadership in the development of the great Gulf trade in the near future. The Emergency Fleet Corporation selected Mobile for the greatest shipbuilding port south of Newport News, and for the location of a 10,000-ton dry-dock, the largest on the Gulf. Even more significant was the selection of the vicinity of Mobile by the United States Steel Corporation for a model town and shipbuilding plant, having 22 square miles and over 20 miles of navigable water front, and capable of turning out a 9600-ton steel ship every ten days. Keep your eye on Mobile!

WORK! A strike against the eight-hour day is a new feature in the industrial world. Labor has always stood for an eight-hour day on the theoretical assumption that this is sufficient for any man to work. Any time over this stipulated period has meant an extra rate of pay. Under war conditions the rules were set aside, and overtime and Sunday work were paid for at double the usual rate. Workers liked this double pay and when overtime was abolished 3000 men employed at an army base in Brooklyn, N. Y., actually went on strike against the eight-hour day. Theoretically labor always held that the extra tax on overtime work was designed to make such work unprofitable to the employer, and thus keep the working day within the eight-hour limit. Employers have held that there is not sufficient labor in normal times to turn out necessary production in eight hours, and that the ruling idea has been to get additional pay rather than an eight-hour day. The Brooklyn strike seems to justify this interpretation.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested

In 1916 I voted for }
or did not vote }

In 1920 I wish to vote for.....

Reader's name.....

Address.....

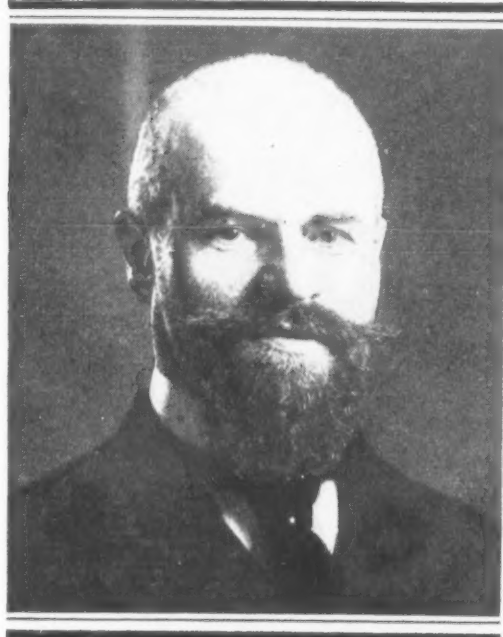
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Pictorial Digest of the World's News



HERR OTTO LANDSBERG

GERMANY'S PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO THE PEACE TABLE

These are the men who head Germany's peace delegation to France. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is President Ebert's Foreign Minister. Herr Landsberg holds the portfolio of Publicity, Art and Literature in the German Cabinet. Their government has nominally invested them with full authority to negotiate, but, in fact, they will set their signatures to nothing in the way of a peace treaty which has not been fully scrutinized, discussed, and ratified by Herr Ebert and his councilors at Weimar. Whatever their nominal prerogatives may be when they arrive at Versailles to meet President Wilson and his associates, it may be safely assumed that they actually bear with them full power to do only as they are told. What, in all probability, will take place at Versailles is a mere preliminary elucidation and explanation of any knotty phrases in the peace pact. This done the "plenipotentiaries" will speed back to Weimar, where, after what promises to be a stormy period in the history of the Ebert Government, they will be definitely instructed to return and sign or reject the Allies' terms. But will Germany sign? Will she accept her just deserts without a final characteristic attempt to wriggle out? She has vaguely intimated that if the terms are too hard she will withhold her signature, passively fold her arms, and invite the Allies to do what they please. The unparalleled situation which would then result would tax the combined intellects of the diplomatic world for a solution.

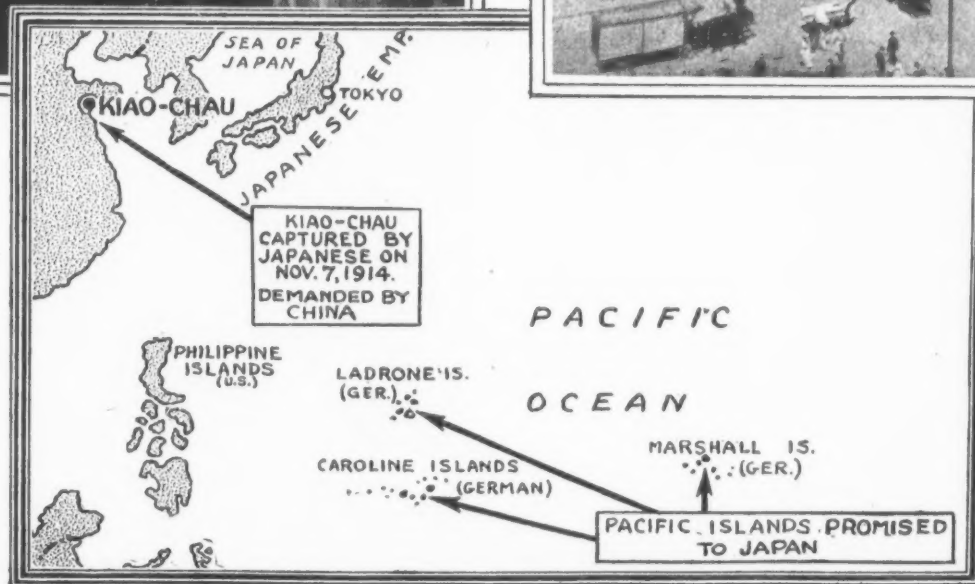


COUNT VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU



DIRECTING POLAND'S DESTINIES

With Poland's political future hanging in the balance at Paris and her military fate at stake on the battlefields of Lithuania and Galicia, the new republic's premier, Jan Paderewski, has been holding the breach at the Peace Conference, while General Josef Haller, commander of the Polish divisions in France, has hurried across Germany with fresh troops to Poland's eastern frontiers. The photograph shows the General and the Statesman-Pianist in Paris just before Haller boarded the train homeward. Premier Paderewski has persistently pleaded that Poland be given Danzig as an outlet to the sea. His fight has resulted thus far only in the neutralization of the port.



THE EASTERN POT BEGINS TO BUBBLE

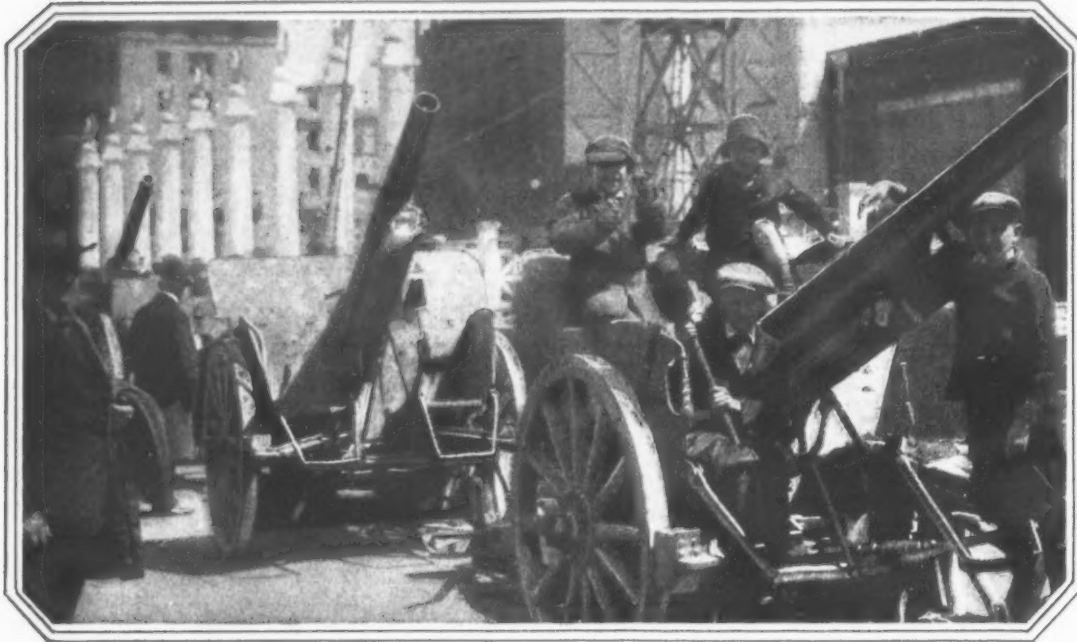
President Wilson launched a depth bomb into the troubled waters of the Paris Conference when he flatly refused to consider secret treaties or agreements to which all the Allies were not parties. Besides driving Italy away from the peace parley the President's bomb has generated a heat that has set the Chino-Japanese cauldron bubbling more fiercely than ever, for Japan has insisted that France, Italy and England give her Kiao-Chow, which was secretly promised as the price of Japan's consent to China's rupture with Germany. This agreement conceded Japan's right to the German-Pacific islands north of the Equator. As to the latter China is silent, but she demands the return of Kiao-Chow and the abrogation of her treaties granting Japan concessions in Manchuria.



MUNICH, CAPITAL OF GERMANY'S BOLSHEVISTS

Germany's political maelstrom swirls about the Bavarian capital, Munich, as its vortex. In better days Munich was the center of German art and literature. Today it is a hotbed of anarchy, pillage, murder and wanton destruction. The only Bavarian government recognized by the central government of Germany is that of Premier Hoffmann which was recently driven out of Munich by the "Reds," under the anarchist Sondheim, who then ransacked the city and indulged in the most extravagant orgies of brutality and crime. Herr Ebert's government has despatched troops against the Bavarian communists and partially quelled the disturbances.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



"AND THE LION SHALL LIE DOWN WITH THE LAMB."

Here is another instance of the realization of a Biblical proverb. Only a few months ago these German field-pieces were sowing death and destruction in the Allied lines. Today they are the playthings of American kiddies. Furthermore they are helping America recoup those very losses which they lately inflicted on her, for these guns are one of the features of the Victory Loan Drive.



NO FRIEND OF "KULTUR"

Germany's savants barked up the wrong tree when they recently appealed to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University in the matter of the alleged "outrageous treatment"

by France of German scholars living in Strasbourg, the Alsatian capital. Dr. Butler replied to the affronted Hun university men by a vigorous defense of France's expulsion policy with respect to pro-German professors, and referred to Germany's "amazing prostitution of science and scholarship to national lust," calling on the University of Leipzig to explain Germany's harsh treatment of Belgian scholars.



POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON

Mr. Albert S. Burleson has long been a storm center in politics, and since he became Postmaster-General he has aroused severe criticism for various policies he has introduced. He is now charged with mismanagement of both the postal and telegraph systems, and with deliberate suppression of news despatches which dealt unfavorably with himself.

NOTES OF VICTORY

Notes of Victory are of two kinds, the kind one buys and the kind one vents in triumphal melody. General Pershing's own Headquarters Band, here pictured just outside the docks at Hoboken, has come from France to aid the sale of the former variety of note by the inspiring magic of the latter. "Pershing's Own" musicians claim preeminence over all rivals. And it would be a hardy critic who presumed to say them nay. They have been "polished off" by French instructors who taught them all the tricks in trade of the champion military bands of France.



DESTROYING THE DEADLY MINE

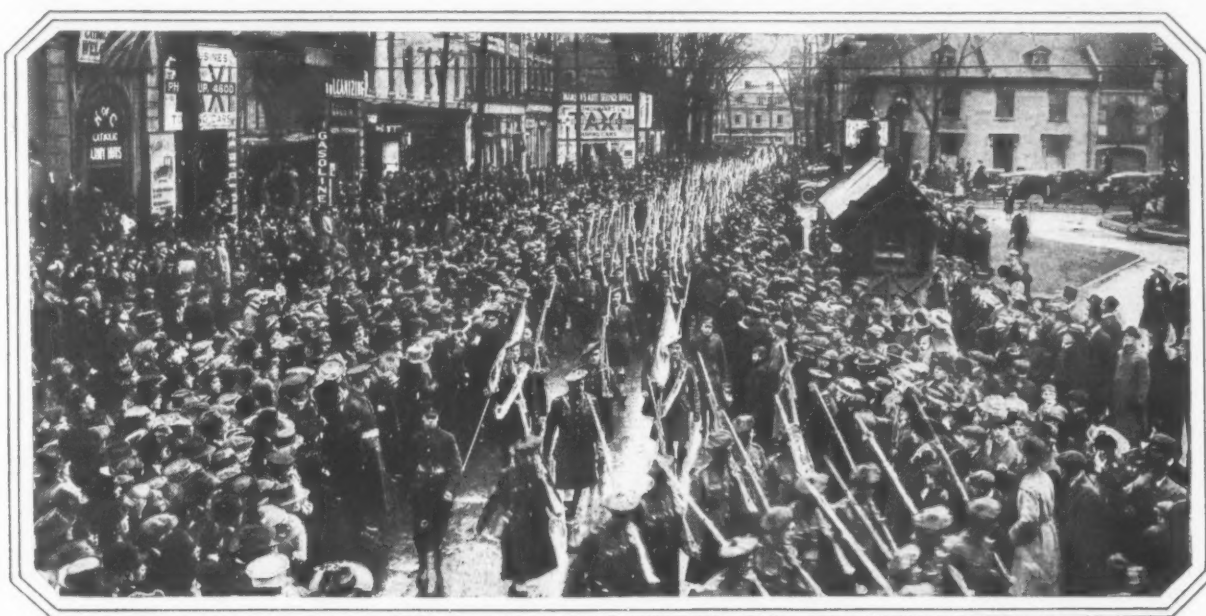
Eighteen American mine sweepers commanded by Admiral Joseph Strauss have gone to the North Sea to destroy 57,000 mines. The mine field to be covered is the largest in the world, extending from abreast Bergen, Sweden, clear to the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, a distance of nearly three hundred miles. Admiral Strauss, who himself superintended the laying of this field, says the work will take four months. In the picture a mine sweeper's crew is firing on one of these lurking menaces.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



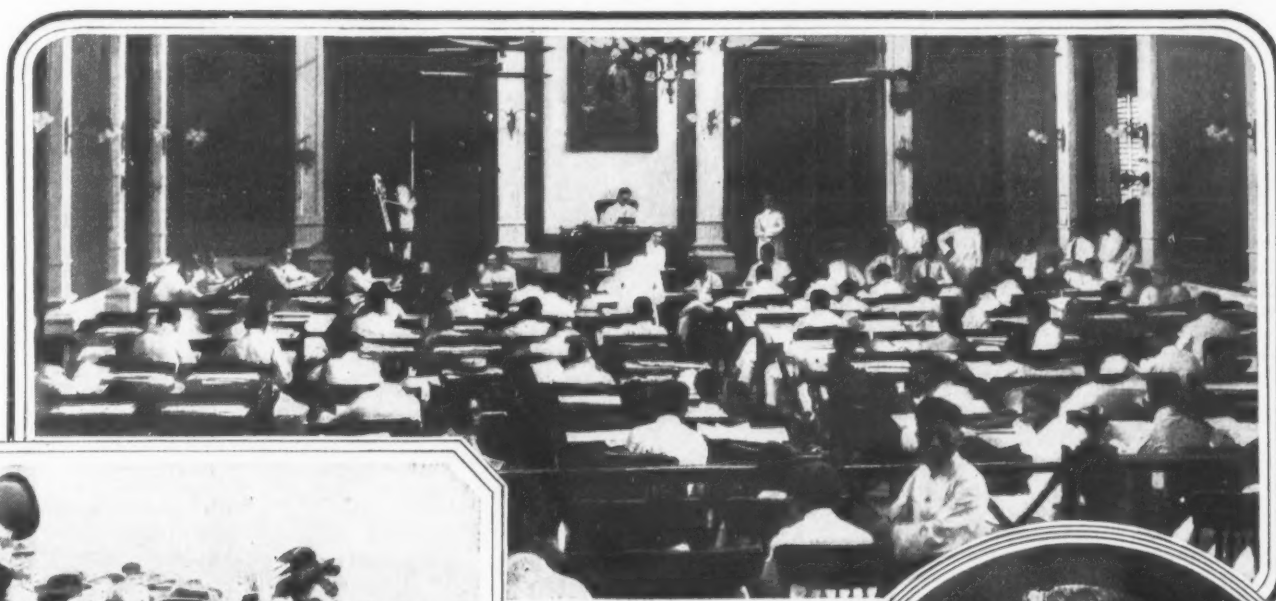
ELIODORO YANEZ

Offering the United States an opportunity to extend her commercial relations and prospects in South America, Senor Yanez, President of the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chilean Senate, has come to America at the head of a commission of bankers and experts. The immediate object of the Chilean Commission is to negotiate a loan of approximately fifty million dollars, which will go into the extension of Chile's railway and electric-lighting utilities. Chile presents a fertile field for American enterprise. The country is rich in natural resources which demand development. It has an immense coast-line with good harbors offering ample outlet for its products.



HEROES OF YPRES RETURN TO CANADA

Canada's famous 13th Battalion detained at Montreal on Easter Sunday. Its members have returned to their homes to enjoy the fruits of the peace they helped to win. The 13th held the breach in the British line at the second battle of Ypres and covered itself with glory in every subsequent operation of importance.



PHILIPPINES ASK FOR LIBERTY

Shall the Philippines be accorded President Wilson's "right to self-determination"? Already the United States has allowed them a home government and a legislative Congress which is empowered to make laws and decide all local issues. The Filipinos have further been promised complete independence whenever they shall have proved themselves capable of unrestricted self-government. They believe their day of freedom has dawned, and have sent to America, to sue for political autonomy, a delegation headed by M. L. Quezon, the President of the Philippine Senate, which is here shown in session.



THE ROOSEVELT OF JAPAN

Japan's most dominant political figure today, Baron Shimpei Goto, who may head the next Japanese progressive cabinet, has come to America to study democracy. Goto, lately Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, will investigate America's republican institutions, many of which he may shortly advocate in Imperial Japan. Baron Goto's son accompanies him and will spend his college days in an American university.



"PRESIDENT" DE VALERA, OF THE "IRISH REPUBLIC"

Calling himself Ireland's President, de Valera is, in fact, nothing more than the leader of the Sinn Fein. His "republic" is non-existent, having been recognized by no country, least of all Great Britain, whose military grip on Ireland is unshaken, however feeble may be her political prestige. De Valera's latest move is to camouflage a bloodless revolution under the exterior appearance of a general strike. The strikers have made headquarters in Limerick and have assumed, under the noses of the British troops on guard, what looks very like political control based on principles of communism, akin to Bolshevik teachings.

Doing Business or Buying Experience?

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France

THE projection of the idea of the part which American enterprise would play in the reconstruction of devastated Europe has touched the business as well as the popular imagination to an illumination beyond the merely selfish. There is something in the American temperament which singularly responds to the fascination of tackling "building up" problems.

We hailed the armistice as the finish of the war period and as the immediate beginning of the reconstruction era.

In all business there are certain principles which are not to be deviated from. One of these principles is the preliminary examination of the field. Business opportunity may not exist either through the natural sterility of the field or from artificial blockade.

This article may prove to be exceedingly temporary in its analysis. Conditions may change, either through a radical "about face" in the present French ministry's policy or through an overwhelming popular economic and political pressure which will carry changes beyond the mere reversal of a government policy. However, the conditions described which meet the American business man coming to France are decidedly true for today, and may be read with profit by any business house before it decides to send representatives to join the ranks of the advance corps now sojourning here.

A Frenchman's Question

It was the last week of the fighting. I was introduced to a French officer who said that he would like to ask a question for a friend. The incident reveals the French attitude at that hour regarding the commercial reconstruction relations anticipated with the United States. His friend was responsible for a fund designed to supply living necessities to the returning inhabitants of the devastated regions of northern France. In that area the Germans had left on the beds not one mattress nor one sheet. It was estimated that the eventual purchasing of sheeting would be something like 44,000 dozen.

"I should like to ask," he said, "if you happen to know anything concerning the plans of American manufacturers of sheeting. You see, my friend believes this way: If America is not going to enter the field he would place his orders with French firms. But if he should do this now without proper inquiry, and later it should prove that American prices are much lower, he would naturally be held responsible for a bad business error. Furthermore, he would hold himself responsible for a serious moral error in misadministration. Of course he would wish to place this order with French firms if the prices should appear to be relatively equal. In fact, on such a basis, if I could personally talk with the American manufacturers I should be so naive and unbusinesslike as to put up the sporting proposal that they should promise to stay out of the market. We have fought side by side and I am sure that in peace America would not wish to force a sharp competition under such a particular circumstance. However, if it is shown that American prices are markedly lower than will here be possible, it will be our duty to use these funds—which are existing practically as a trust—for the full benefit of the people. We can not now afford to ask these people to suffer the difference for the benefit of a market protection. It is common sense that their needs are overwhelmingly immediate. They must get on with their normal living. It is not the hour to call upon them for a sacrifice of such a sort."

Not having the facts and figures which he wished, I suggested that he prepare a short statement of the actual requirements. I promised to endeavor to place the subject before someone able to give him definite answers.

The statement was never presented. Shortly after the armistice the policy of the Government in regard to im-

ports began to reveal itself, and on January 21, 1919, the official list was issued which determined what articles and what materials were admissible for importation and what were not. Sheetting is on the prohibited list.

This incident would not be worth the space of recording if it were not that in its simplicity it is indicative of the attitude of French business men at that time. They

houses are preparing for or contemplating an export business. This preparation is of a substantial character, quite different from efforts to see how successfully surplus stocks may be dumped. For one thing, the imagination has been appealed to—the sense of business adventure—and American business is not without imagination. The idea of being of practical help in European reconstruction has come as a call as did the appeal to help in the saving of France from destruction. Along this line of foreign trade in general and in reconstruction in particular American business men during the period of the war were semi-officially assured that it was a patriotic and not a reprehensible effort thus to lay substantial plans for entering the world's markets.

Prospective Divorce

We now have a membership in the Supreme Economic Council which is supposed to be settling the greater economic problems of the world, but despite these more towering difficulties which have to be solved and adjusted, it is still in order to suppose that some department of the Government's economic contingent which was not too preoccupied to encourage the prediction of foreign trade will now not be too busy to assist business to straighten out the tangle which confronts any exploitation in France, even if the only result is to discover definitely that there is no business to be had. Without some such friendly and far-seeing mixing in, the present misinformation and misunderstanding may well become so acute that the present decree nisi will resolve into divorce.

Before stating further what such a governmental inquiry might accomplish at this time, it is better to state what the Franco-American trade situation is as it has been encountered by American business men in Paris.

It is necessary to digest a few condensed figures. No one can contradict the obvious, that France's economic and financial condition presents a desperate problem. Before the war French capital invested abroad amounted to \$7,720,000,000, and yielded returns amounting to \$386,000,000. This incoming flow more than equaled any unfavorable trade balance, and this equilibrium protected French exchange against fluctuation and depreciation. (This income from across the borders has now practically become nonexistent, as much of the investment was in Rumania, Turkey and Russia.) The trade balance during the war has naturally been overwhelmingly against France. For example, in the first eleven months of 1918 the exports were \$751,471,362 against imports of \$3,396,691,148, showing an unfavorable balance of \$2,645,219,786.

Other capital figures of paramount interest to the financiers of the world (and of life and death interest to the French population) are that the war expenditures (estimated) to March 31, 1919, have been \$33,433,969,107; that the paper money in circulation totals \$5,983,000,000, while the gold reserve stands at \$772,000,000.

Next in order (a subject in itself of startling news interest) must be considered the present French budget. It calls for \$3,474,000,000. In studying the amount of this budget remember that the estimated total returns derived from all sources of French wealth before the war amounted to not twice this budget, namely \$5,790,000,000.

The office of M. Klotz, the Minister of Finance, must meet this budget—which will be only the beginning. Even if the budget's finance is carried through by whatsoever means available, the economic and financial condition which has produced the necessity of such a budget still remains as France's titanic problem of reconstruction. It can only be solved by France's producing wealth through business and industry to overtake and overcome this appalling balance against her. (This is not taking into consideration any reparation which France may receive from Germany. Such reparation can only be an easement of the situation. The essential hope for

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Working costume worn by French women in many manufacturing plants. In view of the rapid demobilization of the French armies, the further employment of women which was largely a war growth is one of the innumerable industrial problems.



Shipping shoes from a factory which was devoted to army equipment during the war. France is working for the speedy return of all such establishments to a peace basis.

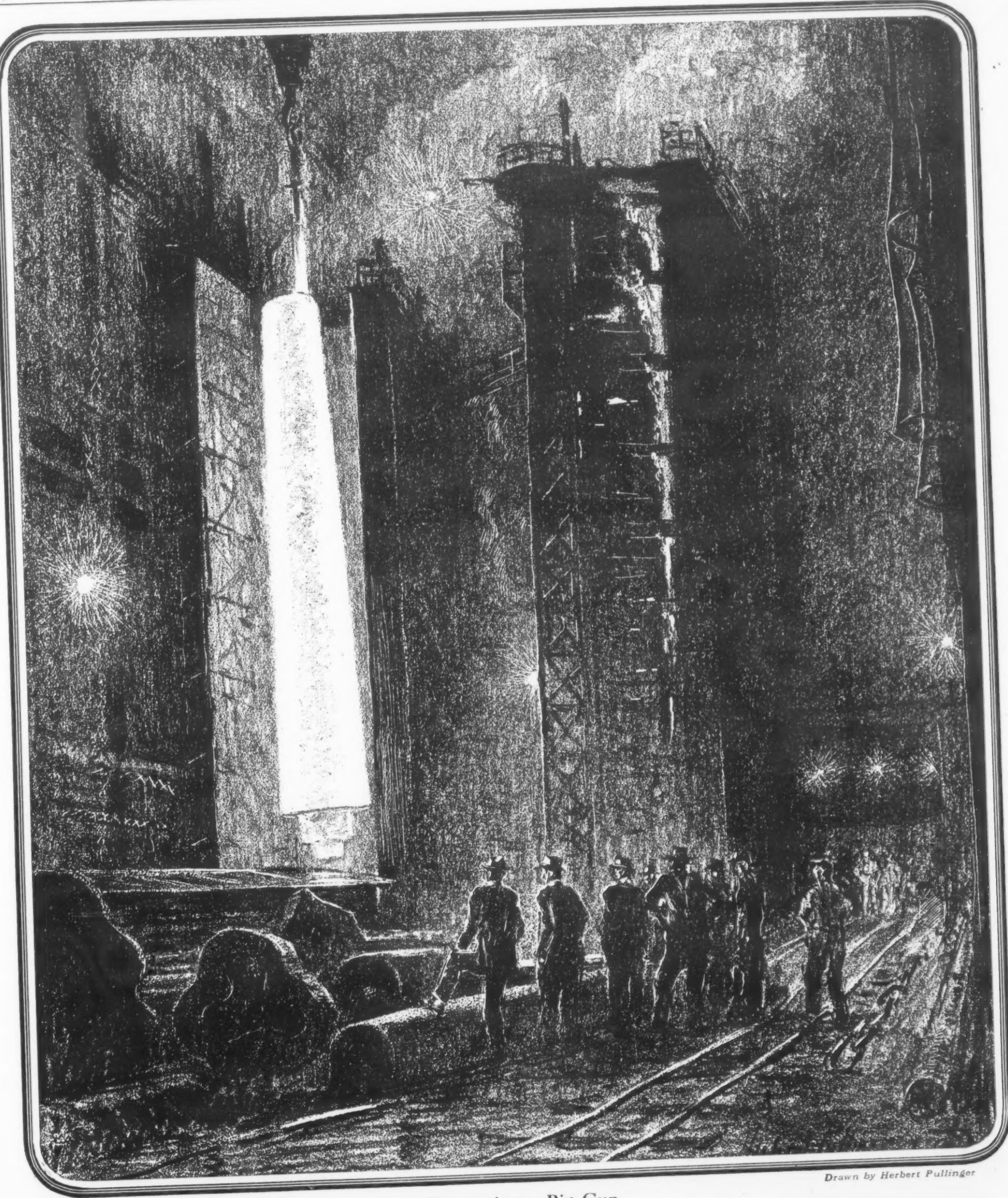
believed that in doing business with America they would have the further profit and value of working with a friend who would have much to teach in business and industrial methods. However, they also had a trust that fair play rather than ice-cold competition would enter in. They wished us to help them build up French industry and they believed that a sound working basis would be arrived at through reasonable mutual concessions, bearing in mind always that the vital needs of 40,000,000 people to establish themselves under normal living conditions of peace must be paramount.

Whether this hope was idealistic and impossible of realization in the commercial world of competition is perhaps aside from the question of Franco-American trade relationship today. (It is not a dead hope.) At least we have drifted far from that spirit which evidenced itself five months past.

There is a substantial French business opinion that it is neither the wish nor the interest of the 40,000,000 French consumers that there should be this drifting apart and misunderstanding. It would require an article far longer than this to explain why their voice is not heeded.

In the meantime American manufacturing enterprises have been sending representatives to France. These

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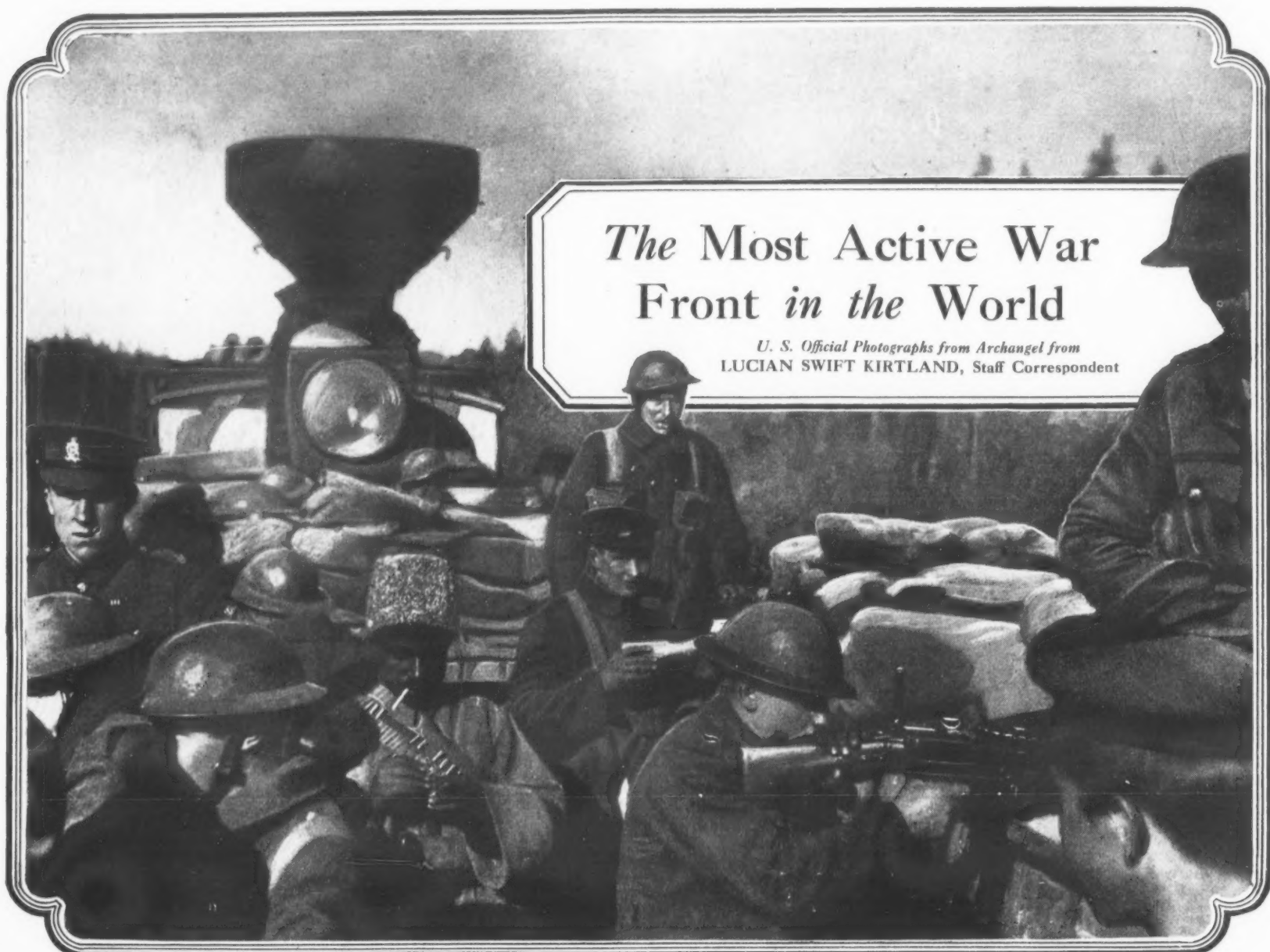


Drawn by Herbert Pullinger

Tempering a Big Gun

The big gun tube is placed upright in a huge towering furnace, perhaps ninety feet high, and is heated with burning oil until the desired degree has been reached, which is determined by pyrometric control, and the record taken by a man sitting before a wonderful machine in a little house at the other end of the building. When all is ready the crane man, far overhead, fastens his great hook in the hoop attached to the bar running through the tube, the doors are swung open and the white-hot forging is lifted out and dropped quickly into a deep tank of cold water, to

be hardened. So quickly does it go down that it carries all the steam that is momentarily generated down with it. The water begins to boil, sending clouds of steam to the ceiling. In a very few minutes, however, the tube is lifted out, black, and the hot water spouts out through the top of the tube like a geyser. It was recently announced that the Watervliet Arsenal, opposite Troy, N. Y., will be extended into the greatest plant of its kind in the world, not excepting that of Krupps in Germany. The plans call for the expenditure of \$14,000,000.



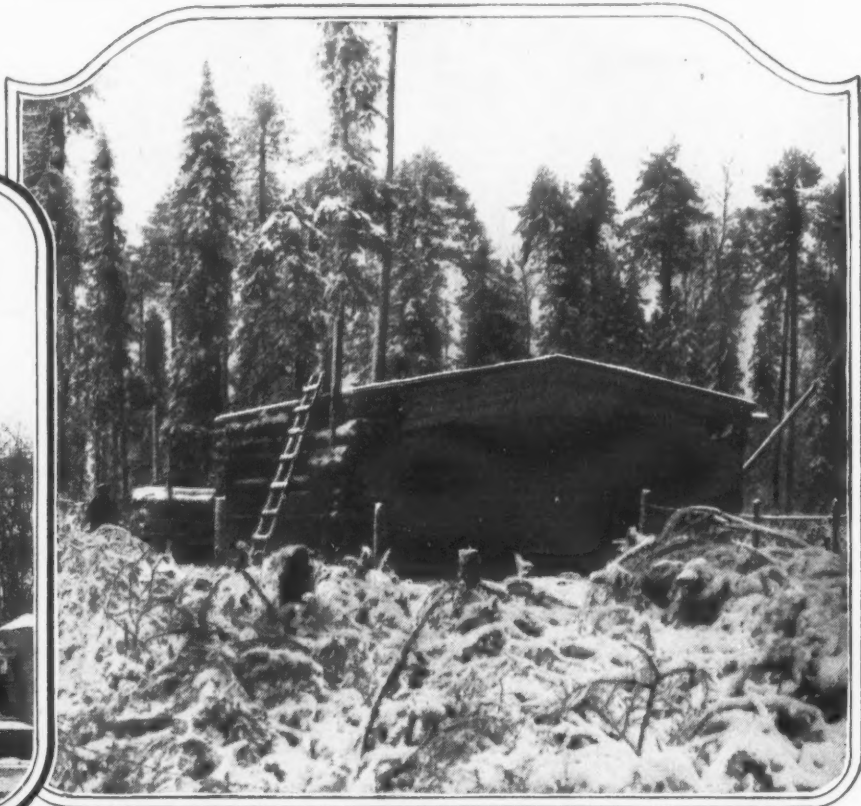
The Most Active War Front in the World

U. S. Official Photographs from Archangel from
LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent

An improvised fort on wheels in Northern Russia. The armored railroad train seems to be one of the fashionable engines of war in Russia and Siberia. This train is made up of steel coal cars lined with sandbags. A light mortar and numerous machine-guns are mounted and the garrison is made up of Yankees, British Tommies and Cossacks.



Trotsky Prospect, one of the main streets of Archangel. In the background stands one of the city's numerous churches. The domes and tall spires of these churches all glitter with gold leaf.



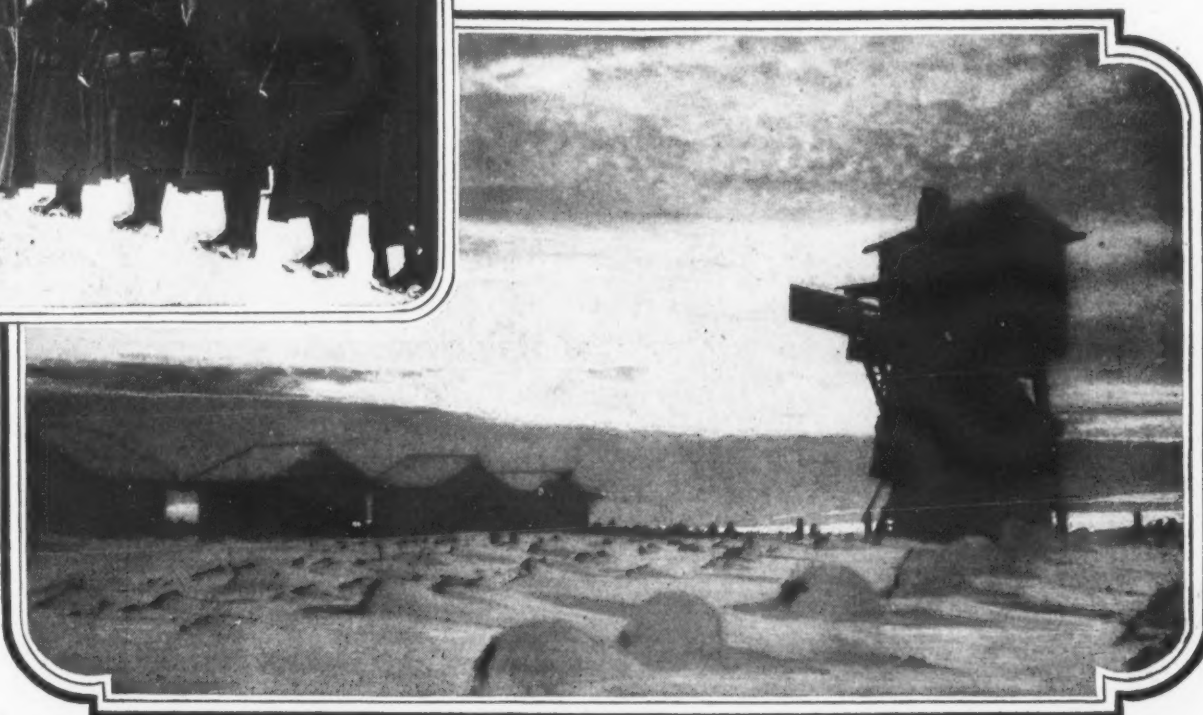
A blockhouse in Northern Russia built of many thicknesses of logs to withstand machine-gun and rifle fire. Such blockhouses command strategic points along the Allied front. The tangle of tree tops and barbed wire surrounding it adds to its strength. A reminder of American colonial days.



Bolshevik prisoners receiving rations, served by a doughboy guard. Rice soup is the particular dish now under consideration. The prisoners eat this with the aid of large wooden spoons which they carry in their boots, and seldom if ever are they washed.



Major-General W. Ironsides of the British Army, commander-in-chief of the North Russian expeditionary force of the Allies, inspects a company of the 339th U. S. Infantry, which has just returned to Archangel after campaigning along the Vologda Railway. The opening of spring in Northern Russia will unquestionably be followed by increased military activity.



The sunset of the shortest day of the year in North Russia. This silhouette photograph of cabins and a windmill near the Dwina River front was made at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, December 21, 1918, by a U. S. Signal Corps photographer. War has seldom visited a more desolate and discouraging country.

Perils of Absentee Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Few periods in the history of the United States have presented such important problems—and demanded such quick solutions—as the six months that have followed the signing of the armistice with Germany. It is no easy task to reconstruct the industrial and economic machinery of 110,000,000 of people, to shift the gears from war to peace for the greatest human machine in the world. It requires skill, foresight, knowledge and speed of decision, and above all else it requires a leader. And the leader must be in constant touch with every detail of the vast machine he is trying to run. Possibly if President Wilson had not trained his cabinet so intensively in the art of letting him do their thinking, absentee government for the United States might have presented fewer difficulties in these days of transition. But he has always discouraged independent judgment in the men around him. He has cared little for their counsel, he has asked only that they carry out his views. And they have done so.

The Problems He Left Behind Him

But when he left for Europe three weeks after the thunder of the guns had been silenced on the battlefields of France, he left in their hands a myriad of unsolved problems, without even a suggestion of solution. Neither in his cabinet nor in the Congress were the Democratic leaders ready for the serious problems that arose with every hour. So they didn't solve them. Congress adjourned with its work undone. When President Wilson arrived from France for a few short days of attendance, he found that all his efforts to have real business transacted were futile, and he raced back to France to take up his important work there. But the adjournment of Congress made it no easier for the cabinet leaders who stayed at home. Three of them were with the President in Europe. Those who resisted the temptation to see what Europe looked like after the storm found plenty to demand their quick attention at home.

'Reconstruction and Bolshevism

Above everything else loomed two great problems, Reconstruction and Bolshevism. During the fall of 1918 the Administration had ridiculed the thought that there might be such problems in a great, rich country like the United States. That even fat men get sick did not appeal to their philosophy. When President Wilson said good-bye to Congress and the country in the first week of December, he felt perfectly safe in trusting to Fate any reconstruction difficulties that peace might bring. These problems would adjust themselves. He was sure of that. As to Bolshevism—the Democratic leaders resented the suggestion that American labor might be tainted by this disease. Such a suggestion was tantamount to treason. But the problems didn't settle themselves. For a few weeks the Presidentless cabinet discussed these difficulties academically. Gradually even this platonic treatment was given up. Cabinet meetings without the President were pretty useless. The members were far too accustomed to having a man sit at the head of the table whose views were an automatic majority when it came to a decision. Vice-President Marshall, who sat in his chair, was only a parliamentary substitute. Any decision the cabinet might

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

make for the good of the nation would be futile, except so far as it agreed with that of the new A. E. F., the American Executive Force, in France. And if it disagreed, it was useless.

The Ship of State Wobbles

But that was only the beginning of the trouble. The real difficulty lay in the friction which developed within the cabinet. As long as the head of the household stayed at home, this friction never lasted long, nor could it accomplish any effective mischief. But when the Presi-



President Wilson enjoys Paris with President Poincaré in the early days of his visit.

dent went away, the lack of the sure hand of leadership made the Ship of State wobble. For while one of the assistant helmsmen of state was trying to steer to port, another cabinet official tried to guide the vessel to starboard, while downstairs—to use Josephus Daniels's revised marine English—some one else was shouting "Whoa, back up." No wonder things happened which threatened to wreck the steamer. Secretary of Commerce Redfield tried to put into effect a belated price stabilization scheme to stimulate sagging American business. Secretary of the Treasury Glass promptly threw a monkey wrench into the machinery by supporting the refusal of the Railroad Administration to buy at Government prices. Cable appeals from both sides to President Wilson found the latter too busy even to tell the boys at home to behave themselves.

Government by Labor Unions

Postmaster-General Burleson and Secretary of Labor Wilson fought openly and secretly over government by

labor unions. Secretary Wilson and Secretary of War Baker clashed over the same point in deciding whether the Labor Department or the War Department should demobilize the army. Attorney-General Gregory ruled that Secretary Redfield's price stabilization scheme did not violate the Sherman and Clayton antitrust laws. He went out of office and when Attorney-General Palmer came in he had different views. President Wilson was in Paris by that time, and there was no one in authority to say which ruling should bind. The clash between Secretaries Glass and Redfield, over the same scheme, however, made this feature less important.

Trouble Threatening with Japan

Trouble with Japan threatened to become acute over the difficulties in Korea, Siberia, and the handling of the Japanese immigration problem in Paris. Yet when Baron Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, was called to Tokio by his government to report direct on the attitude of the United States neither President Wilson nor Secretary Lansing was here to say "Farewell," or to give him a parting interview on questions that involved peace and war. Even inside of the departments this uncertainty of Absentee Government piled up difficulties. Early in the Paris Conference, the British Government sent a formal communication concerning the treatment of the Bolshevik Government in Russia. It got no reply. When it was too late, it was discovered that acting Secretary of State Polk had assumed that President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing at Paris had received the communication direct from London. They hadn't. How was the Court of St. James to know that our State Department had moved without leaving a forwarding address?

Air Oppressive with Uncertainty

That accounts for the uncertainty that prevails in Washington, and naturally throughout the country. What is Washington doing? You can hear the questions come from all over the country. What shall we do to fight Bolshevism? What is the remedy for unemployment? What is the Government's attitude toward industry? Are prices to go up or down? Will the Railroad Administration buy rails in the open market? Will it pay for them? Are the railroads to be restored to their owners? How about telegraphy and telephones? What will Congress do? What does the President want Congress to do? How about our Foreign Trade? And what of the League of Nations? The stay-in-Washington cabinet members were for it, although they were not quite sure just what was in it—any more than any one else. They were waiting for the President's return before they essayed to go into detail. Yet no one seemed to realize that all this uncertainty was responsible for the lack of confidence in the country's business future, responsible for the weak handling of the challenge of Bolshevism, for our unemployment difficulties, for the stagnation of industry, for the indecisive course of our whole national machine. The richest, greatest, most powerful government in the world—leader among the nations—real victor in the world war—marked time at home because Absentee Government had failed.

Lights and Shadows of Paris

By the REV. PETER MACQUEEN,
Special Correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY

PARIS is saddened and irritated. Saddened by the war, and irritated by the Peace Conference and Woodrow Wilson. No progress; all is misty and confused. It may be Lloyd George that is making things hard; but home folk here blame the President. Perish the thought that I should take sides.

Paris is immensely interesting from the human side today. I came here first in 1888, the year William the Damned was crowned. Many times since then have I wandered here. For Paris is a dream city with the waves and the waters over it. Today it lies in the yellow sunlight of a perfect April. The primroses were unfolding in Normandy; the chestnut leaves are uncurling in the Champs Elysées; and Nature in her grand unconcern of man and his troubled dreams is making the world beautiful again.

But every woman I see is dressed in crape. Even the sunny Gallic temper is clouded with a mist which I never saw before in France. The first smile I saw was on the face of a waitress at Duval's, who laughed (not the old gay laugh) as I solemnly felt in my pocket for two lumps

of sugar which I brought from New York. No use complaining, but simply to make a record. It here seems right to say that ham and eggs and coffee, without sugar or butter, but with bread, will cost you three dollars at the Grand Hotel, and one dollar at the cheaper restaurants of the famous old Duval. Talk about the English being a nation of shop-keepers, and the Americans as dollar chasers, but never again be ashamed of little old New York, where you always can get a square meal and a fair deal. *Vive l'Amérique!*

I walked from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde. Never did I believe there were so many cannons in the world—a mile of captured guns. They would almost build a Brooklyn Bridge. At one big ex-German mortar I found two red-lipped lads from Wisconsin, just in from Coblenz for three days. We were near the great obelisk of Luxor and the statue in honor of Strassburg.

When I told them of the statue being in mourning forty-four years, and of Louis XVI being beheaded where the obelisk stands, their eyes were open in wonder, though they knew about these famous monuments and were looking for them. They promised me to take a walk to Napoleon's Tomb.

The boys said that the German women hated them and cursed them behind their backs. They also gave me this important information, viz., that the German girls are not in the same class as the French, and that Germany, though well ordered, looks to be in another world from France. From what I can see the American Army authorities are immensely humane in dealing with our soldier boys. This was one instance in a hundred. They had sent a lot of boys all the way from Coblenz just to give them a few days in Paris. Do not be afraid that the American soldier is going to get lost in Paris. He is overcharged perhaps and falls victim to sharps at times. But he can look out for himself in Paris just as well as in Oshkosh.

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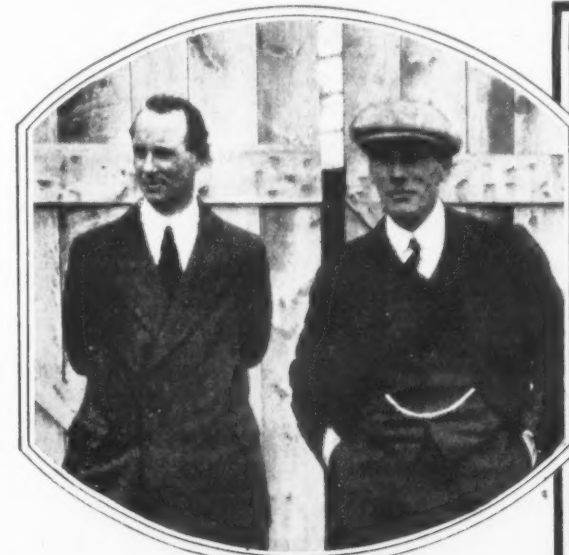
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The entente at St. John's. The two pairs of contestants have a friendly discussion of their chances of success, while helpers pump gasoline into the machine for a trial flight to test out the engines



Major Morgan in the Martinsyde machine verifying the compass as the machine is turned around. On the accuracy of this instrument and the dependability of the engine depend the lives of the fliers in their daring flight.



Harry Hawker and Lieutenant-Commander Grieve, the crew of the Sopwith machine, were the first contestants to arrive in Newfoundland, but lost this advantage through the delays caused by continued bad weather.



Lieutenant Fontan (directly in front of propeller) was the first aviator to attempt the overseas flight. He planned to cross from the Cape Verde Islands to Brazil, but was forced to descend when only 110 miles from Paris. The Lieutenant made a previous start on March 16, but was forced to descend.

Pioneers of the Air

Scenes at St. John's, Newfoundland, Where the Trans-Atlantic Fliers Will Make Their Start



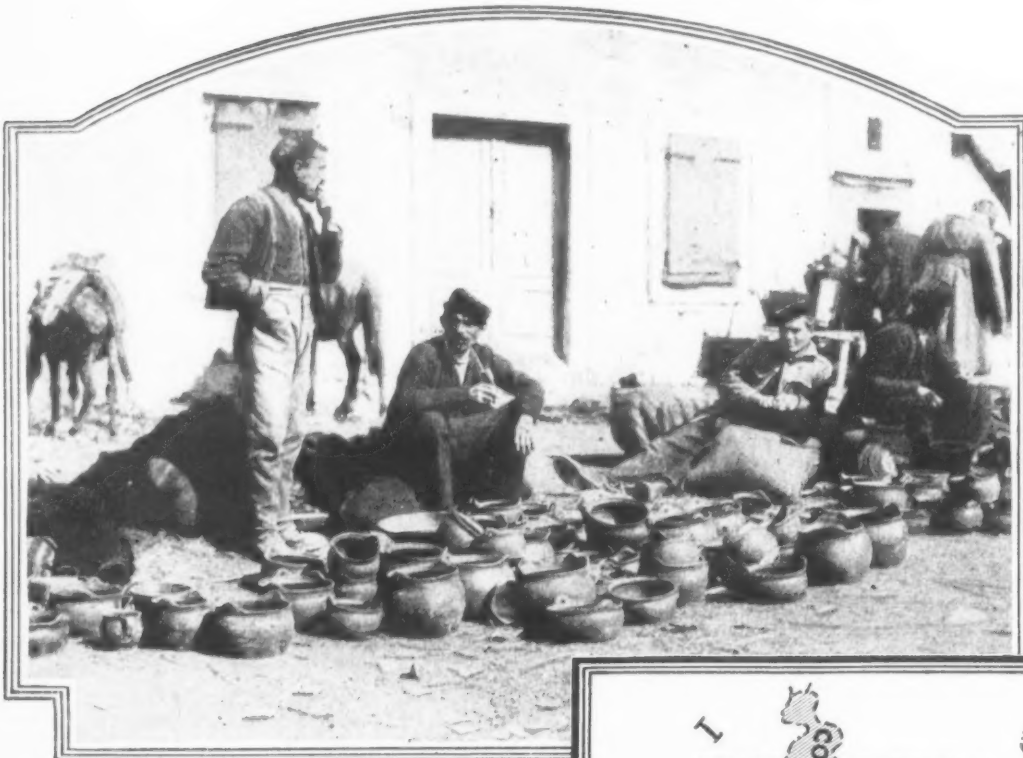
James H. Hare, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer, arrives at the Martinsyde Airplane hangar at Quidi Vidi, where Captain Raynham and Major Morgan will make their start.



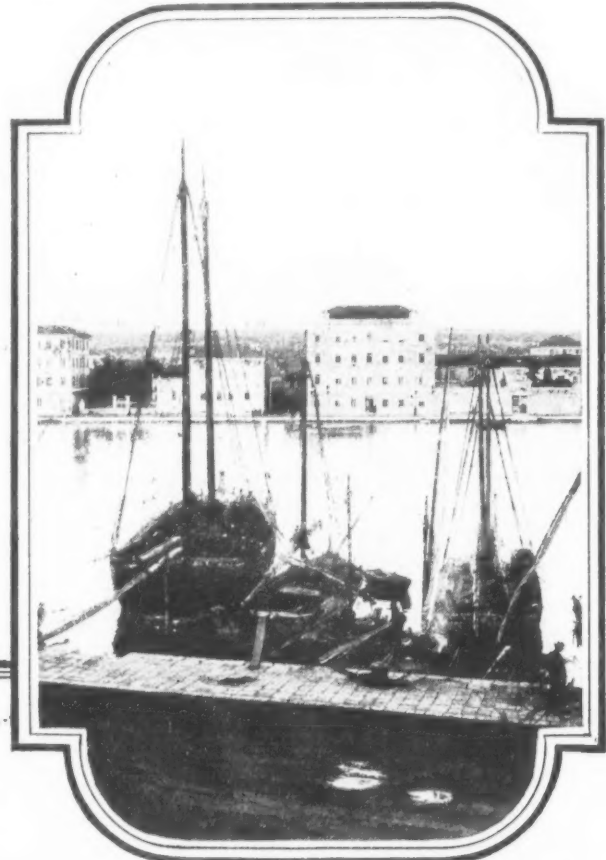
Major J. C. P. Wood, who started from Eastchurch, England, for Limerick, Ireland, on the first lap of the trans-atlantic flight, came to grief when his machine fell in the Irish Sea. Wood and his navigator, C. C. Wylie, were unhurt, and have declared that they will make another attempt. Major Wood planned to make the transatlantic flight in two jumps, the first from England to Ireland and the second from Limerick, Ireland, to Newfoundland.

The Storm Center of Europe

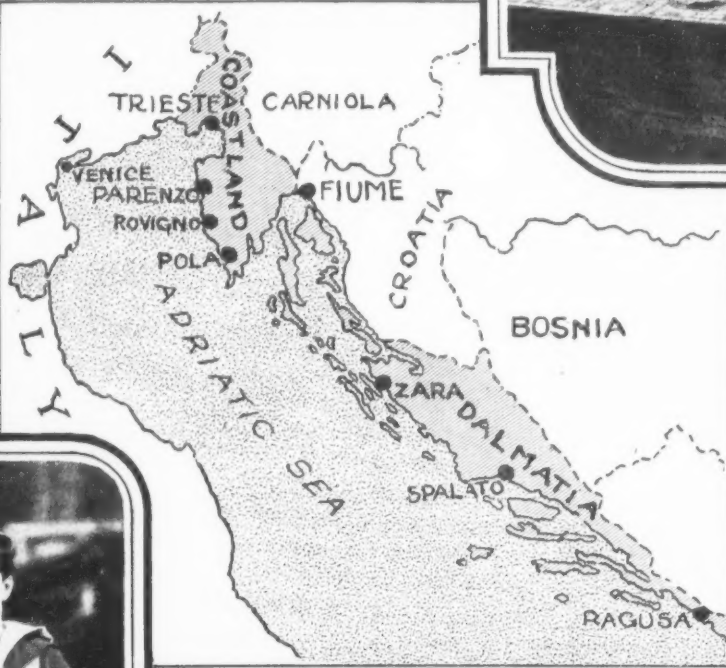
Photographs in Dalmatia, by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent



Jugoslavs of Spalato, in Dalmatia, surrounded with army commissary material. The Italian-Jugoslav controversy over Fiume and other Dalmatian territory has threatened to break up the Peace Conference, from which Premier Orlando of Italy has withdrawn. President Wilson has consistently urged that Fiume be granted to the Jugoslavs to give them an outlet to the sea. The Italians demand Fiume as well as the coast, but the Allies support President Wilson, and in the end Italy will probably withdraw from her position. Spalato is one of the Dalmatian seaports under discussion, but entirely secondary to Fiume.



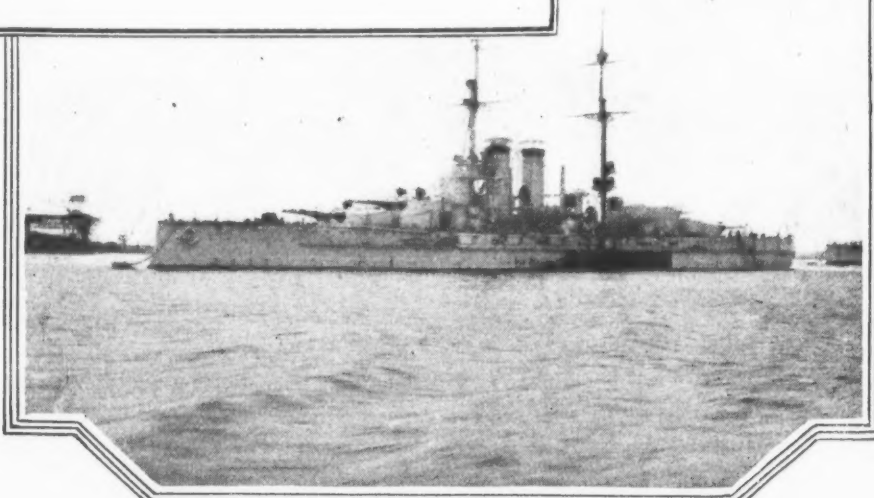
The harbor at Zara. The population of Zara is distinctly Italian, but the hinterland is Jugoslav. The town is claimed by both parties, but Italy now shows a tendency to allow the Jugoslavs the hinterland. The Italian delegates at the Conference asserted that if the Conference decides against the Italian claims, they as a body will be divorced from Italy.



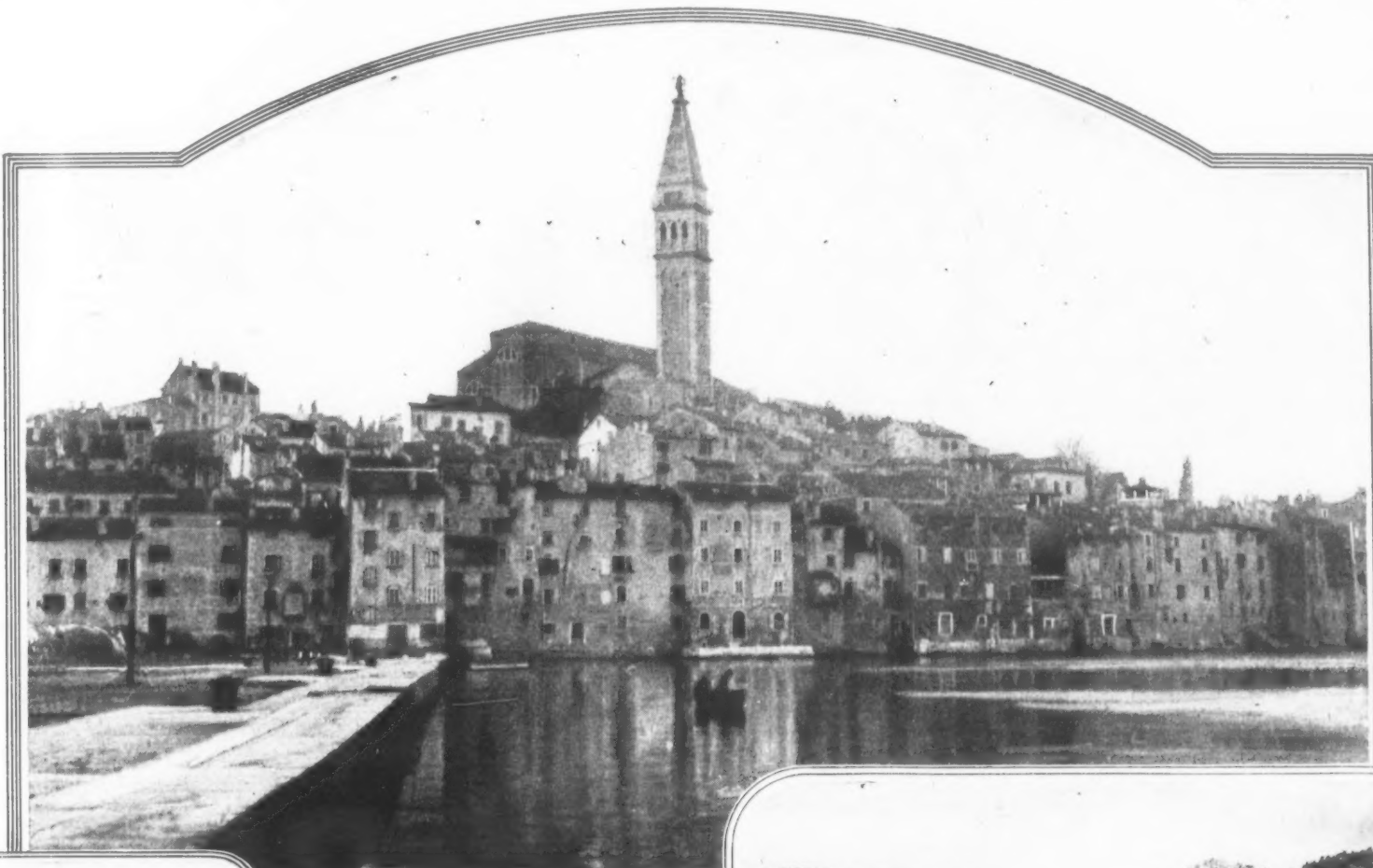
Map of the Adriatic Sea, showing the relation of the Dalmatian coast to Italy. Fiume more than any other port is sought by both parties in the dispute.



American and Italian sailors policing the streets of Spalato. Not an easy job, as machine-guns are apparently anybody's property.



The last of the once powerful Austrian Navy. This boat, which stands in the harbor of Pola, in the possession of the Italians, is a powerful super-dreadnought.



Another disputed harbor, Rovigno, on the Istrian coast. It lies north of Fiume and has a population of 10,000. The Cathedral tower is a copy of the Campanile in Venice.



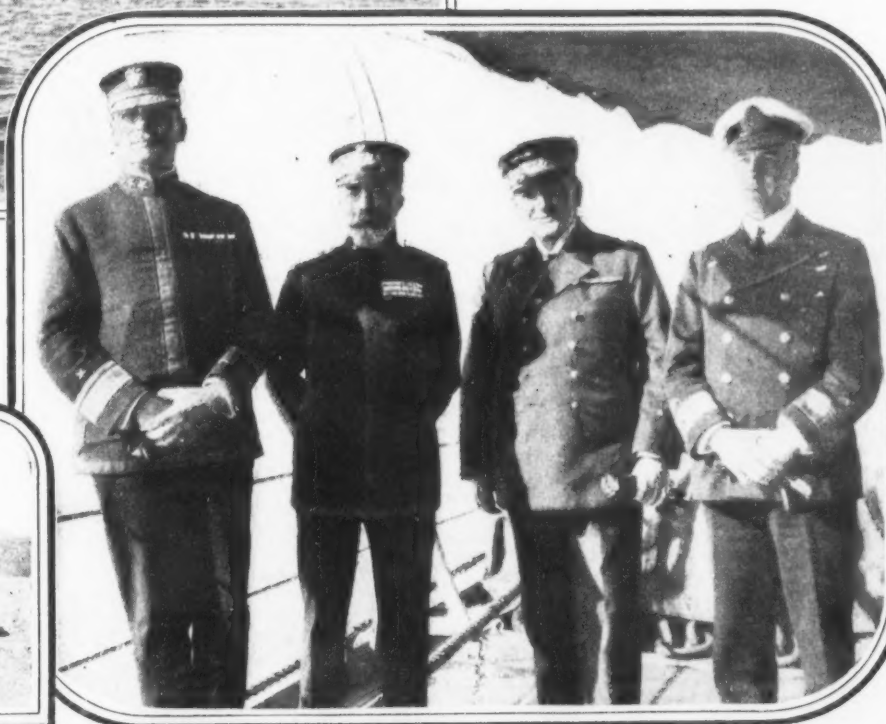
The entrance to the harbor of disputed Zara, where the celebrated liqueur, Maraschino, is made.



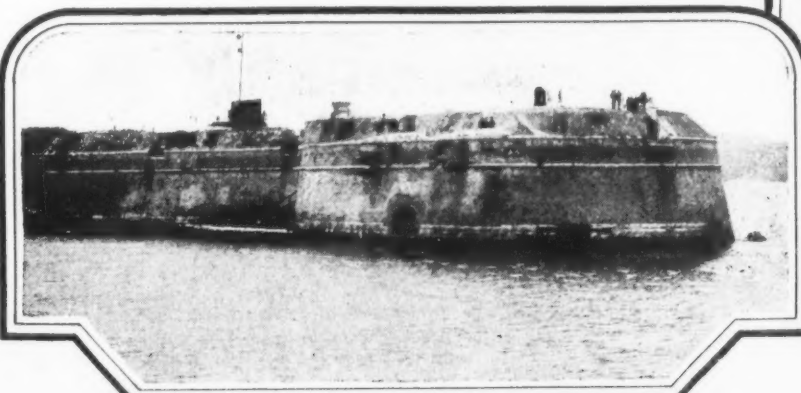
The Archbishop of Parenzo. In the Balkan world a man is labeled as a member of a nationality by the religion he claims, a stronger identification even than blood birth. The churches of both countries contending for this coast have had it determined for them that the church must be a factor in the struggle.



The American flagship at Spalato. This boat has had its stirring history before, for as the *Olympic* it became famous as Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay.



When the situation at Spalato became too acute, the Allies placed the general charge of the port under the police supervision of Admiral Niblack, U. S. Navy. Cooperating with him are the British, French and Italian admirals, and the Serbian commander. Left to right, Admiral Niblack, Admiral Rombo, Italy, Admiral Ratye, France, and Admiral Kiddle, of the British fleet.



Old Venetian fort guarding the harbor of Zara. Zara is the seat of a Catholic archbishop and of a Protestant bishop. The population numbers 32,000. The town is one of the oldest on the Adriatic.

BASEBALL, like every other business, profession or industry, throughout the length and breadth of the land, suffered hardships, setbacks and financial losses because of the war which called the Huns' bluff and beat them in the showdown.

But, unlike most other lines of endeavor, baseball has been compelled to go through two wars instead of one, giving added reason why there must be reconstruction and retrenchment in the conduct of the sport. In the extra war referred to, baseball did all of the fighting and met all of the costs. This conflict occurred a few years ago when several gentlemen, with more money than sporting judgment, attempted to shoehorn their way into organized baseball, raided clubs big and little, and deliberately took players from teams with which they had made contracts. The forces which had built up the nation's pastime and kept it alive refused to submit to the league backed by bakers, oil men, etc., fought them to a finish and ultimately sent the organization, unmourned, to the sporting scrapheap.

The contest, however, was a costly one, the major leagues being compelled to pay salaries to hold many players greatly in excess of what they were worth, besides defraying other war burdens. Then came this country's entry into the world struggle, and for a period professional baseball literally was put out of business.

This season the work of retrenchment and reconstruction has begun. Most players have been compelled to submit to salary cuts which reduced their stipends to a basis fair alike to men and clubs, the number of players allowed to each team has been reduced, and other reforms are in process of being carried out. The reforms are not in the line of penuriousness, but conform to a scheme to make the pay of the men on the field reasonable and at the same time yield a profit to the team owners, something which many of them have not enjoyed in years.

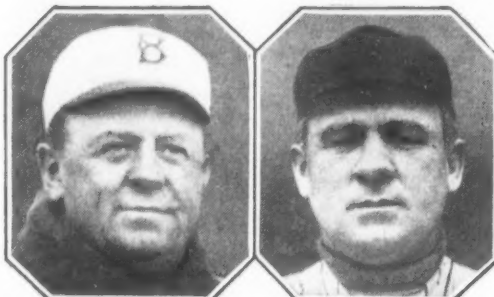
Among other things which today make the burdens of the club "magnates" genuinely heavy are the high cost of food and lodging for the players, the tremendous tax which the late Congress placed on all sporting goods down to the five-cent ball of the small boy, the ever-increasing railroad rates, and the ruling of the Railroad Administration that bats, balls and uniforms cannot be carried as part of the players' baggage, but must be transported at baggage rates plus a war tax.

About the only things on which the team owners have not shaved costs to date are the prices paid for star players and for club franchises. But no matter what retrenchments are made, let the players and fans remember that the former are a thousand times better off than were those who made the present existence of the sport possible.

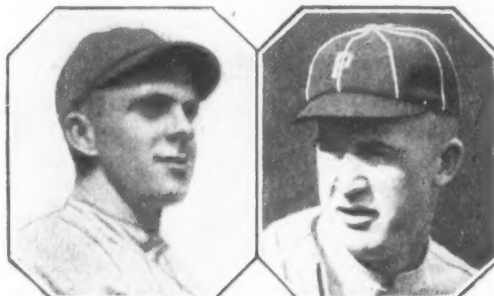
Let us pause and study the difference between the mod-

Baseball's Downs and Ups

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY



Wilbert Robinson, left, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, sold to St. Louis in 1899 for \$15,000.



Grover Alexander, right, and William Killefer, baseball's greatest battery, sold to the Cubs for \$50,000.

ern world's championship figures and those of the first series, played in 1884. The banner year of recent times was 1912, when the Giants and Red Sox staged a series of eight games, one of which was an eleven-inning tie; five of the contests being played in Boston and three in New York. The total attendance at those games was 251,901, the total receipts, \$490,449; the players' share, \$147,572.28; the clubs' rakeoff, \$293,831.82, and that of the National Commission, \$49,044.90. The next best year was 1917, when the attendance was 186,654 and the receipts \$425,878, and the contesting teams were the Cubs and Giants in a six-game series. The players receive their share from the first four games of each series, and as the paid admissions to the first four games of the series of 1916 and 1917 were higher than at the

first four games of 1912, their "divvy" was correspondingly better. In 1916 the players received \$162,927.45 and \$152,888.58 in 1917.

The first world's championship series, played in 1884, was between the Providence team and the Metropolitans, of New York. There were three games, all played on the grounds of the latter, but Providence won all three clashes and the championship by scores of 6-0, 3-1 and 11-2. The champs represented the National League and the defeated team the American Association. The records do not give the attendance figures of that series, but the players of the two clubs, on a share-and-share-alike basis, received exactly \$78 each. Some difference.

The question of salaries also offers some startling comparisons. In the early days the club which had a salary roll of \$25,000 was the exception, rather than the rule, and the stipends of some of the old stars wouldn't pay for the clothing of the diamond hero of today, when teams with \$100,000 payrolls are not so unusual as to cause comment.

While referring to the days when the player was satisfied with little I will reprint a yarn told not long ago by Frank C. Bancroft, who was business manager of the Cincinnati Reds for nearly a quarter of a century. According to Bancroft, who has piloted some of the most famous off-season baseball trips to other countries, but who is not likely to do so again because of the major league ban on "barnstorming" ventures, baseball was introduced into Cuba in 1878 by the Worcester Club. The national pastime of America had not been heard of in the islands up to that time, though today the boys down there play it at almost as early a stage as they do here. The team left New York on a little tramp steamer and finally landed at Havana. Naturally the players were a great curiosity, and the natives flocked in droves to see them play, though they probably failed to understand what it was all about. The team made money but left it all in Havana, where it was taken from them under various pretexts by the officials.

Finally the boys got away on a cattle boat and landed in New Orleans dead broke. Bancroft promptly arranged a game with a local team, and he and his men received \$800 as their share of the gate receipts. The boys were so hungry for real food that no time was wasted in counting the coins which had been taken in at the window. It was piled on the table; the ground keeper divided it into two piles by the simple expedient of running his hand through the center of it.

While on the subject of meager baseball salaries, it might be profitable to delve even further back and learn more of the situation when the national pastime was in its infancy. In those olden days the managers

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Our Neglected Gold Mines

By H. H. ROBERTS, M.D.

White Sulphur Springs, Va.

and health resorts. They are expecting an unprecedented boom. Why should Americans be compelled to visit the foreign spas and health resorts when they know that America has the advantage of climate, beautiful environments and better mineral waters than can be produced by any foreign spring?

Now, why is it that the American spas and health resorts have not been a greater success? There never has been any serious attempt made to have our spas become a cure. They have been usually places for sport and fashionable hotels. The commercial idea has predominated and the baths and treatments were in the majority of instances prescribed by a layman or the patients were permitted to diagnose their own ailments and prescribe for the same.

The sentiment is now "Americans for America first, last and always." The slogan to keep your good American dollars at home is growing daily. Patronize your own spas and health resorts where the waters are equal, and in many instances superior, to any foreign waters.

The White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia have possibly the most wonderful scenic environments to be found in the United States. Here is found a great variety of mineral waters, white and black sulphur water, chalybeate water, alum and the alvon waters. It has also one of the largest bath establishments in America.

The springs at Saratoga Springs, New York, have the most notable collection of mineral waters. There is not another spot where there is such a variety of mineral waters, not only for bathing but also for drinking purposes. A few fashionable hotels and the race track have been the attractive features, which have been more or less spasmodic, in its success.

Where can you find a more wonderful radio-active

water than at Hot Springs, Virginia? Its thermal waters are equal to any foreign spring.

Poland Spring, Maine, has a water which is renowned for its purity, and has a most marked medicinal value for stomach and kidney disorders.

Some of the Arrowhead Springs of Arrowhead, California, carry a quality and quantity of arsenic in their waters that are not equaled by any spring in the old world. There are many other springs in California that are noted for their thermal waters.

Mt. Clemens, Michigan, has a mineral water noted for its wonderful chemical composition and medicinal value.

French Lick Springs, Indiana, is one of the oldest, and possibly most noted, spas of the Middle West, having a great variety of mineral waters.

These are but a few of the many mineral springs which are situated in the most attractive sections of the United States. Possibly there is not a commercial enterprise in which there is offered a greater opportunity for financial success than the establishing of thoroughly up-to-date treatment and bathing institutions located at the mineral water springs of America. The opportunity presents itself. The requirements are, first, experienced medical men; second, competent hotel managers with a thorough cooperative organization. The success of any institution will depend upon the degree of cooperation in its various departments.

The success of the European spas and health resorts has been thorough organization, system and cooperation of the medical profession backed up by the proprietor and the manager of the various institutions. It is not that they have waters of greater medicinal value than those of America or that their physicians are possessed of any greater degree of diagnostical skill or therapeutic knowledge, but the whole thing was system and organization.

The American business man and the medical profession must awake to the knowledge that there exists this vast field of undeveloped wealth. It is our neglected gold mine,

BEFORE the war, Germany and Austria enjoyed an income of about \$180,000,000 yearly from the patronage of their thermal and climatic health resorts. This huge sum was contributed very largely by the Americans. The spas of the Teutonic countries will not for many years enjoy the splendid income which they formerly received. In the first place, there is a sentimental reason existing among the Allies which will prevent the citizens of the Allied countries from visiting Germany again for their health. The organizations of the many spas of Germany and Austria are thoroughly demoralized. The physicians are scattered and the attendants have been killed. The hotels are filled with the sick and wounded, and we doubt very seriously if the Teutonic countries will ever regain their past popularity.

What was the cause of the popularity of the foreign spas? Their many years of success has been due entirely to organization and system. The visitor was so impressed by the efficiency of the system that he readily entered into the cure with the greatest enthusiasm. When there was an arrival of a guest the whole machinery of the spa was set in operation and every factor was brought into action to impress as well as benefit the guest. He was carefully instructed in the benefits and advantages of the "Kur tax" and the "music tax." The "Kur house" cautiously but effectively received many of the American's dollars. The guest was sent to the medical director where he was earnestly initiated into the mysteries of diet. The most explicit directions were given as to the form and amount of exercise, the benefits of the baths and the importance of following strict and rigid rules. The "Kur" rules, after all, are the strongest asset of the foreign cures.

All of these earnest instructions so impressed the guest that he marveled at the "Kur" and felt that he had arrived at the Mecca where all of the ills to which mankind was heir were cured.

France and England are making great efforts to turn the tide of the American tourist toward their own spas

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The Greatest Football Game

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND
LESLIE'S Correspondent in France



Some interested spectators in the box of the Big Chief. Left to right—General Hunter Liggett, Vice Admiral Grayson, General Pershing, Frank Hitchcock and Colonel W. C. Johnson, general athletic officer of the A.E.F.



The substitutes of the 36th Division.



Every American girl in France must have been there, and also, be it known, many a French mademoiselle and the entire American colony plus army officers, correspondents and thousands of doughboys cheered the players.

It isn't necessary to add the word "perhaps." It

WAS the greatest game of American football in history. There were two million men from whom to pick the teams, men in their finest years of athletic manhood—and the two million contained most of the college heroes of the past half dozen years, plus the added strength and maturity which should naturally follow college years. Furthermore, after winning their way through the long schedule, the teams of the 89th Division and the 36th met at the prime of their development and the game itself, not alone for its mere "deciding" finish of the season on its merits from the kick-off to the whistle, was spectacular enough to please the 15,000 who crowded to Parc des Princes, from General Pershing in his box of honor to the French gamins who crawled through the fence. The score was 14 to 6 in favor of the 89th.

It was a Western battle as the 89th Division is a National army division made up of men from Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico and South Dakota, while the great majority of the 36th came from the National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma.

89th Division.—Pvt. Laslett, left end; Corp. Thompson, left tackle; Capt. With-



The parade of victory reminded all of college days.



Breaking forth from the grandstand for the parade.

ington, left guard; Lieut. Lewis, center; Lieut. Garside, right guard; Lieut. Schweiger, right tackle; Lieut. W. K. Clark, right end; Capt. Gerhardt, quarter-back; Lieut. G. Clark, left half-back; Lieut. Lindsey, right half-back; Sgt. Nelson, full back.

36th Division.—Pvt. McCuller, left end; Sgt. Tolbert, left tackle; Pvt. Brown, left guard; Sgt. Frye, center; Pvt. Mahseet, right guard; Sgt. Gray, right tackle; Pvt. Bellieu, right end; Capt. Whitney, quarter-back; Lieut. S. Clarke, left half-back; Pvt. Lookabaugh, right half-back; Sgt. Cranfield, full back.

Touchdowns: G. Clark, 2; McCuller. Goals following touchdown: G. Clark, 2. Goals missed following touchdown: Mahseet. Substitutions.—

For 89th: Flanagan for Garside, Higgins for W. Clark, Fletcher for Higgins, Higgins for Fletcher, Padfield for Nelson. For 36th: Gray for Tolbert, Leiter for Gray, Kendrick for Bellieu, Fetterolf for S. Clarke, Watson for Fetterolf, S. Clarke for Watson. Officials.—Referee: Lieut.-Col. W. Withington (Michigan), 7th Division Umpire: Capt. J. J. O'Hare (West Point), Advance Section S. O. S. Field judge: Lieut. John W. Leonard, 5th Division.

Score by quarters:—

36th Division: 6 0 0 0—6

89th Division: 0 0 7 7—14



The 89th's substitutes on the side lines.



The first line up after the kick-off.

People Talked About



Fighting Parsons Visit Us

Chaplains Deniel Couve and Albert Leo of the 50th Infantry Division and the Alpines Chasseurs or "Blue Devils" of the French Army, both wear the Croix de Guerre. Chaplain Leo has been cited six times for valor. They are delegates from the United Protestant Committee of France to the Interchurch Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, New York City. The Committee is raising \$3,000,000 for the relief of Protestants ruined by the invasion and the restoration of the destroyed churches. While the artillery marksmen of the Germans wrecked many of the beautiful cathedrals they were equally ruthless in the destruction, by shell and incendiary bomb, of modest rural churches and pastoral residences that happened to be within range of their operations. The heaviest loss suffered, apparently, was at Rheims, where \$100,000 will scarcely pay for the damage done to the Reformed Church. At Nancy the Reformed Church and the Methodist Chapel were damaged to the extent of \$40,000. The Huguenot Church at St. Quentin was hurt to the extent of \$40,000.

Alexander the Great

Sergeant Grover Cleveland Alexander, the star boxman of the Chicago Cubs has arrived from France. Last year he only pitched three games before he enlisted in April. He has since been serving in the 342d Field Artillery, 89th Division, getting some practice in pitching shells at the Boche near St. Mihiel. He was one of the Quakers who made Philadelphia famous while he was there and was afterward sold to the Cubs along with Killefer for \$50,000.



FRANK ILLUSTRATING SERVICE



Decorated for Service

Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell of Washington, D.C., who has been decorated by the Queen of Belgium for the distinguished service rendered by her to Belgium. Mrs. Bicknell went to France in 1917 to join her husband, who was in charge of Red Cross work in Belgium. She cooperated in his work. She is an expert linguist, speaking French, Spanish and Italian. At present she is the head of the Red Cross Bureau in Paris. In America she is almost as well known in Chicago as in Washington, as she formerly lived in that city for several years. Mrs. Bicknell, whose maiden name was Grace Vawter, was born in Indianapolis. For years she has aided her husband in his philanthropic work, for Dr. Bicknell, whose career began in a newspaper office, has held many positions at the head of charities, both in civil life and in time of war.



WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

A Chinese Fan

The first Chinese baseball scribe in the United States is Lee Woo, who formerly covered baseball stories in Hongkong and is now doing the same for a large newspaper on the Pacific coast. The photograph shows him in the press box with one of his countrymen. He always uses a telescope so that he can see close plays at the bases. He is a noted authority on baseball and has done much toward introducing the game broadly in the Orient, where American marines and soldiers have long played annual championship series, much to the astonishment of wondering natives.



KIRTLAND

Back from Russia

Jo Davidson, left, the American sculptor of the Peace Conference, who has been making busts of the great leaders at the Conference, and Lincoln Steffens, the writer of many radical articles, platforms and constitutions, who recently returned to Paris from Russia, where he had conferences with Lenine and Trotsky. It is unofficially said that Mr. Steffens visited Russia in order to collect information as to the political conditions there for President Wilson. Whatever the mission may have been the fact remains that Mr. Steffens visited Russia as a friend of Bolshevism, to the doctrines of which he has long been committed. Mr. Steffens has spent the greater part of his life in newspaper and magazine work. Mr. Davidson is one of the younger American sculptors, and has made a remarkable reputation in a few years. He and Joseph Cummings Chase, whose portraits often appear on the covers of LESLIE'S, were sent to France after the armistice to make busts and paintings of prominent American soldiers and diplomats.

For King and Country

Mrs. W. Bradford after receiving from King George of England the Victoria Cross awarded to her son Lieut.-Com. C. N. Bradford "for most conspicuous gallantry" in the naval action at Zbrugge in April, 1918, when "without a moment's hesitation, he went to certain death" in securing his ship to the Mole. Her youngest son was awarded the Victoria Cross in November, 1916. He was killed in November, 1917. A third son won the Military Cross. He too was killed. The only surviving son is Captain T. A. Bradford, Distinguished Service Order.



PAUL THOMPSON

Miracles of the Battle Front



WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
A German shell plunked through the wall of a convent in Belgium, but failed to explode, and the crucifix remained undamaged.



PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE
A wayside shrine in Belgium around which the war storm burst, but left it undamaged to the end.



WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
Though the roof and walls of this church were demolished, the section bearing the crucifix remained intact through the war.



WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
The only object left undamaged in a small village of France. Since the base of the statue was destroyed, the British Tommies erected a wooden base, and for months the figure could be seen from a great distance. Had the large shell under the statue exploded, the work would have been unnecessary.

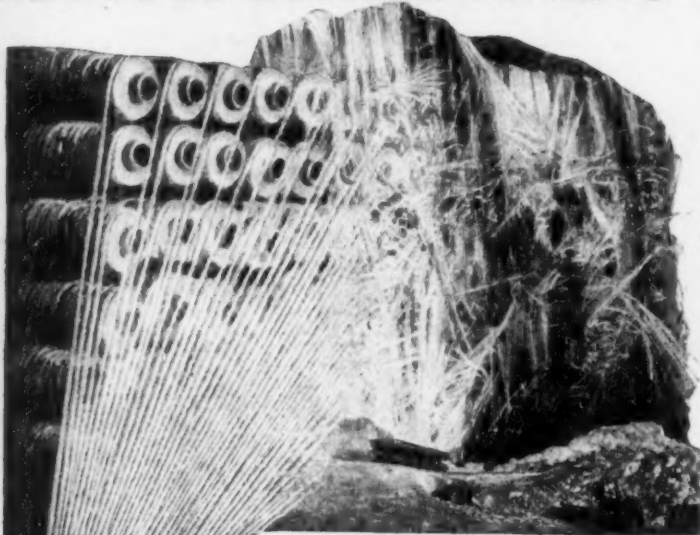


WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
A Madonna's image strangely spared in fire-wasted Termonde. All around are the ruins of the gutted convent, but the exquisite statuette stands safe in its niche, though part of the twisted iron roof has come to rest within an inch of the unharmed figure. Even the decorations of the niche remain.



GILZANS SERVICE
Though the Austrians shelled this Italian village for months, shrine and fountain miraculously escaped.

Johns-Manville NON-BURN ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING



From Mine to Brake for Safety's Sake—

FROM the huge annual tonnage of the Johns-Manville Asbestos Mines—the world's largest—the very choicest long-fibre asbestos is selected.

Then, in the Johns-Manville factories, thousands of spinning spools daily unwind their spun rock skeins into the fibre of Johns-Manville Non-Burn Brake Linings. Thus the product is controlled under one organization from its source. The strength, quality and braking power of each thread is known. Upon these important details depend the safety and wear of car or truck brakes. For safe and long-wearing brake lining is based upon the fibre strength of every thread of asbestos in it.

By reason of the fibre selection available to Johns-Manville, every user of Non-Burn is assured of uniform quality and the most efficient, long lasting service. That's why it is well worth your while to insist upon Non-Burn in your brakes.

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10 Factories — Branches in 63 Large Cities



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JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in
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Heat Insulations, High
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JOHNS-MANVILLE AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



The tractor, with wheels or crawlers designed for the particular kind of soil over which it is to be used, will have no difficulty in hauling two, three, or four plows, according to its capacity, over the hardest ground, and cutting a furrow which, for uniformity and depth, cannot be approached by the slower-moving horse-drawn plow.

THE TRACTOR OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

THE time has now come when no owner of a farm having 100 acres or more under cultivation can well afford to be without a tractor. During the war the tractor proved its worth, but now that the world is largely dependent upon us for food supplies it is a matter of humanity almost as much as efficiency and economy to use the stored energy of nature for the cultivation of the crops of nature.

The status of the tractor has changed considerably during the past year or two. The success of the motor truck on all improved highways, and of the wheel and crawler type of tractor through the mud of the battle front, demonstrated the superiority of mechanical power for work which had always heretofore been accomplished with horses. The result was the absorption by an as yet undeveloped market of every conceivable type, size, and design of tractor. There was scarcely a unity of thought as to the type of engine, kind of transmissions, or size of wheels. Parts could be secured only from the manufacturer of that particular make of tractor in need of replacement—and as has been the history of the automobile industry, such manufacturers may have remained in a solvent condition only for a few months. In fact, the "orphan" tractor seemed destined to become almost as numerous as the "orphan" passenger-car.

But the tractor manufacturers are profiting by the experience gained in the production of trucks. If the work to be done by a certain part of a tractor calls for the use of a certain size, it is found easier and more profitable to use the size already in stock, or that produced by steel or parts manufacturers, than to create a new dimension suitable only for that particular vehicle.

Ball or roller bearings, steering gears, axles, and ignition systems may be the products of specialists in that line of manufacture, and many of such concerns whose reputation has been made in the passenger-car and truck field are now supplying similar parts especially adapted for use in farm tractors. Even power plants, in many instances, have been thus standardized, and tractor engines in their entirety are made by several manufacturers for use in a dozen or more different kinds of farm tractors. So, too, gears used in the rear axle and transmission are, in many instances, pro-

duced by companies whose specialty is gear cutting. Even though such gears may be made in the factory producing the tractor, standardized types of gear cutting and special machines are employed so that the result can be made to represent an interchangeability of vital parts little dreamed of in the automobile of a decade or so ago.

Thus the tractor industry in a remarkably short space of time has forged to the relative position occupied by the passenger-car and the motor truck after years of experience. The products of the larger tractor companies are becoming more and more standardized, and it is our prediction that, in a not too distant future, vital parts of tractors such as gears, bearings, and the like will be obtainable at the nearest county metropolis, and the farmer who is confronted with the serious situation arising from the breakdown of the tractor during the period of the year when each delay in the harvesting of his crops is serious, need spend but an hour or so on his run into town for the part to be replaced. Furthermore, the production of tractors by such a system greatly reduces the depreciation suffered by the "orphan" tractors.

But, however much of the present-day tractor development may be due to the manufacturers of parts as well as to the assemblers of the tractors themselves, the farmer as the eventual owner is responsible for the continued good behavior of the machine. The farmer who heretofore has left his plow, harrow, harvesting machine, or other agricultural implements exposed to the weather cannot expect to make a success of his power-operated machine if he accords the same treatment to his tractor. To be sure, gears and driving pinions have been enclosed as a measure of protection against dirt and wet, but the tractor is as deserving of good treatment as is the farmer's new six-cylinder car. No farmer would think of exposing his horse to the rain and sun, and yet the horse costs but one-third or one-fourth as much as the tractor, and is able to do but one-tenth of the work. Therefore, from a purely business standpoint, it is the duty of the farmer to protect his machine investment as well as his investment in horseflesh.

The time is rapidly approaching when the tractor will be sold exclusively on the

Concluded on page 720

-and SEATTLE endorses Republic Trucks

Seattle probably has more miles of steep grades than any other city in America. The constant uphill grind is trying on motor trucks.

But it is in the face of such obstacles that Republic quality shows itself most significantly.

Frye & Company, well-known packers, bought their first Republic several years ago and have steadily added more until they now have eleven. They say: "The satisfactory service which our first Republic Truck gave us has been duplicated by every Republic we own."

Cudahy Packing Company operate 15 Republic Trucks. They say: "Our Republic Trucks are the most satisfactory trucks which we have in service."

E. B. Holmes Lumber & Fuel Company say: "Our hauling problem is a difficult one, but Republics have solved it absolutely, handling overloads of heavy materials economically over all sorts of roads."

Whiz Fish Company have used Republic Trucks

for four years and they say: "The first Republic we bought is still working perfectly. As our business has expanded we have added more and expect eventually to use nothing but Republics."

From practically every Seattle user have come similar expressions of approval. They are buying more Republics whenever they add to their fleets. The number of Republics in Seattle is growing at a rate that is significant to the truck buyer who seeks an answer to the question of the best truck to buy.

Not only in Seattle but wherever trucks are used you will find Republic performance emphatically endorsed by the repeat orders for Republic Trucks which owners consistently continue to place.

More than 1400 Republic Service Stations, so located that every part of the United States is served efficiently, contribute to the satisfaction of Republic Truck users.

REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK CO., INC.
Alma, Michigan

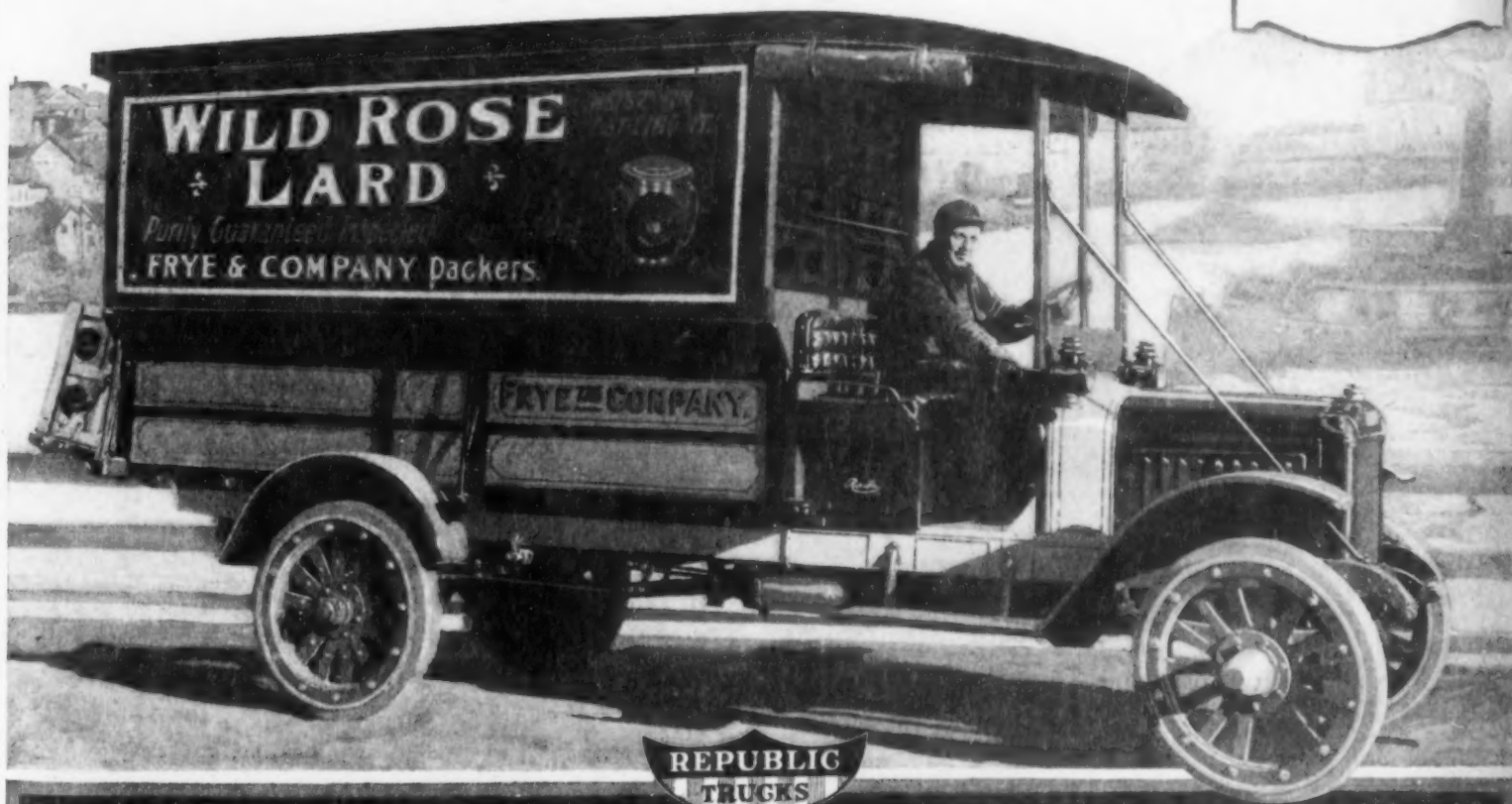
The "Yellow Chassis" Trucks—that serve so well

Republic Special, with body \$1295	Model 12: 2 Ton, chassis . . . \$2275
Model 10: 1 Ton, with Express body 1535	Model 19: 2-2½ Ton, chassis 2395
Model 11: 1½ Ton, chassis 1885	Model 20: 3½ Ton, chassis.. 3450

All Prices F. O. B. Alma, Michigan

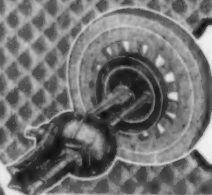
Some Seattle Users of Republic Trucks

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
The Renton Hill Fuel Co.
The Pioneer Transfer Co.
Standard Oil Co.
Western Co. of America
The Erickson Eng. Co.
J. B. Peck Fuel Co.
Sylvester Bros. Co.
South Park Lumber Co.
Washington Fish & Oy-ster Co., Inc.
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Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Co.
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REPUBLIC
TRUCKS

REPUBLIC TRUCKS



The Torbenen Internal Gear Drive—used in all Republic Trucks, delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much. Equipped with POWRLOK, which prevents stalling when one wheel loses traction.

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

Trailmobile

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Twice the Load — Half the Cost

The Motorless Motor Truck Thousands in Use

DIVISION No. 1
Light Four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with passenger cars or light trucks, 1,250 lbs., $\frac{3}{4}$ ton and 1 ton.

DIVISION No. 2
Heavy-duty Four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with trucks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, non-reversible; 2 tons; $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons; and 5 tons. Reversible.

DIVISION No. 3
Trailmobile Semi-Trailers: 1 ton; 2 tons; 3 tons; 5 tons and 7 tons.

THIS Trailmobile doubles the work the truck does. It makes the motor truck more profitable to its owner; travels just as fast; requires no driver; increases gasoline consumption only about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; up-keep is almost nothing and depreciation insignificant.

No wonder John Minder & Son, Washington Market, New York City, who use it to haul provisions to the steamers in the harbor say: "It has done some wonderful work for us!"

Profit by increasing the capacity of your truck, doubling the load space, doubling the tonnage your driver can move with no more effort.

The Trailmobile is built like a truck with truck axles, truck frame, truck wheels. It stands up under heavy loads hauled at truck speeds. It tracks perfectly and doesn't sidesway.

Write for booklet, "Economy in Hauling"

The Trailmobile Company

530-540 E. Fifth Street

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The Trailmobile proposition is as attractive to the dealer as to the user. Trailmobile dealers are doing an ever-growing, profitable business.

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Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel.



Just like getting a check

-30 cents of each dollar saved!

HASSLER Shock Absorber

The Hassler Guarantee: "Absolute satisfaction or your money back."

SUPPOSE your garageman gave you a check for 30 cents every time you spent a dollar for tires and repairs? Suppose he gave you a check each year for a third of the depreciation you know has taken place in your Ford Car or Ford One-Ton Truck? It amounts to exactly the same thing when you equip with Hassler Shock Absorbers. At least 30% of your tire and repair cost is saved outright because the road shocks and vibrations are cushioned before they reach the vital and weighty parts of the machine. This elimination of vibration also reduces the depreciation loss in the same proportion. There is real economy—a real worth while saving! Of course, you know how much more satisfactory your car will ride if you have Hasslers on it. The added comfort alone is worth far more than they cost.

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Don't ride without Hasslers because someone tries to discourage you. They are a quality product worth their price. The Hassler dealer in your vicinity will put them on for 10-days' trial. Your money refunded if you say so. Write for name of dealer and Trial Blank.

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For Ford One Trucks, Too!

Motor Department

Continued from page 718

same basis as has proved so profitable in truck salesmanship—education of the owner to the nature of the work to be performed. As a five-ton truck should not be sold to handle a two-ton business, so should the size and type of tractor be adapted to the size of the farm and the nature of the ground over which it is operated. In the same manner as no high-grade salesman would endeavor to sell a commercial vehicle to a man whose treatment of it would, he knew, result in failure, so the tractor should be placed only in the hands of those farm owners who can be induced to treat it with care and consideration which any high-grade machine deserves. Even now many tractor manufacturers and dealers are offering a complete course in tractor operation and repair to prospective purchasers, and the industry on the whole, as well as the owners, would be gainers could such a course of instruction be made compulsory for each would-be owner. Such a modern tractor Utopia, of course, will never be realized, but the closer we approach to such conditions, the more rapidly will the tractor owners and the tractor manufacturers realize their ideals.

furthermore, serves to act as an abrasive and scours the cylinder and the piston. This is so serious in the case of tractors used in plowing or harrowing dry land that these machines have to be equipped with air-filters or washers which serve to remove most of the dust from the air before it enters the carburetor.

Bicycle Factories in the War Work

A. L. C.: We hear much of the war work done by the automobile plants. Were any of the bicycle plants so engaged?

It is stated that practically all of the big manufacturers of bicycles helped to produce numerous airship parts, hand grenades, shells and military bicycles. This has resulted in what promises to be a shortage of bicycles which many manufacturers estimate can not be filled for at least another year.

Speedway Record

S. C. S.: Who is the present holder of the Indianapolis Speedway record?

The official record for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile track was made by Boillot in 1914, in the time of 1:30:30. It is claimed that this record was reduced by 13 seconds by Raeder when he was unofficially timed.



Level going is not essential for the successful operation of a tractor

Questions of General Interest

Why Distilled Water in the Storage Battery?

C. E. J.: I notice that all storage battery manufacturers emphasize the necessity for using distilled water or pure rain water when filling storage batteries. Why is not ordinary hydrant water satisfactory?

When other than pure water is used, chemical action takes place in the storage battery. This is especially true of the water containing iron oxide, which is none other than rust. Consequently, water which has come in contact with a metal pipe is liable to injure the storage battery seriously.

Carbon and Dusty Roads

T. B. K.: A friend tells me that he notices more frequent carbon accumulation in his car during the dry summer months when the roads are dusty than is the case when they are muddy or covered with snow. Is this condition possible?

This bears out the contention of many experts that carbon is some 20 to 40 per cent. road dust sucked into the cylinders through the carburetor and bound together by the excess of oil and gasoline which does not burn. Consequently, the dustier the road over which a car ordinarily travels, the more will be the so-called "carbon" accumulation in the cylinders. This dust,

When Is a Solid Tire Not a Solid Tire?

S. M. T.: I notice several types of solid tires which have notches cut in their sides, evidently to increase the gripping qualities of the rubber, and prevent skidding. Is there any other advantage in this type of tires?

Such designs of tires do in a measure serve to prevent skidding. The average truck, however, travels at a comparatively slow speed and carries so great a load on its tires that skidding does not usually occur. The "notches" of which you speak are used to give a greater cushioning effect. As you may know, rubber is not compressible as is air, but only flexible; in other words, it "flows" slightly. Consequently, the spaces in the tire allow the rubber when carrying a load to "flow" slightly and thus increase the flexibility of the tire.

Basis of Automobile Insurance

N. L. P.: I understand that the method of calculating insurance rates on automobiles has been changed during the last year or two. It was formerly figured on the H. P. What is the present method of calculating rates?

The list price as advertised by the manufacturer of the model in question now serves as the basis of automobile insurance charges. In many instances this may seem unfair, and yet insurance companies have decided that it represents the most equitable basis available.

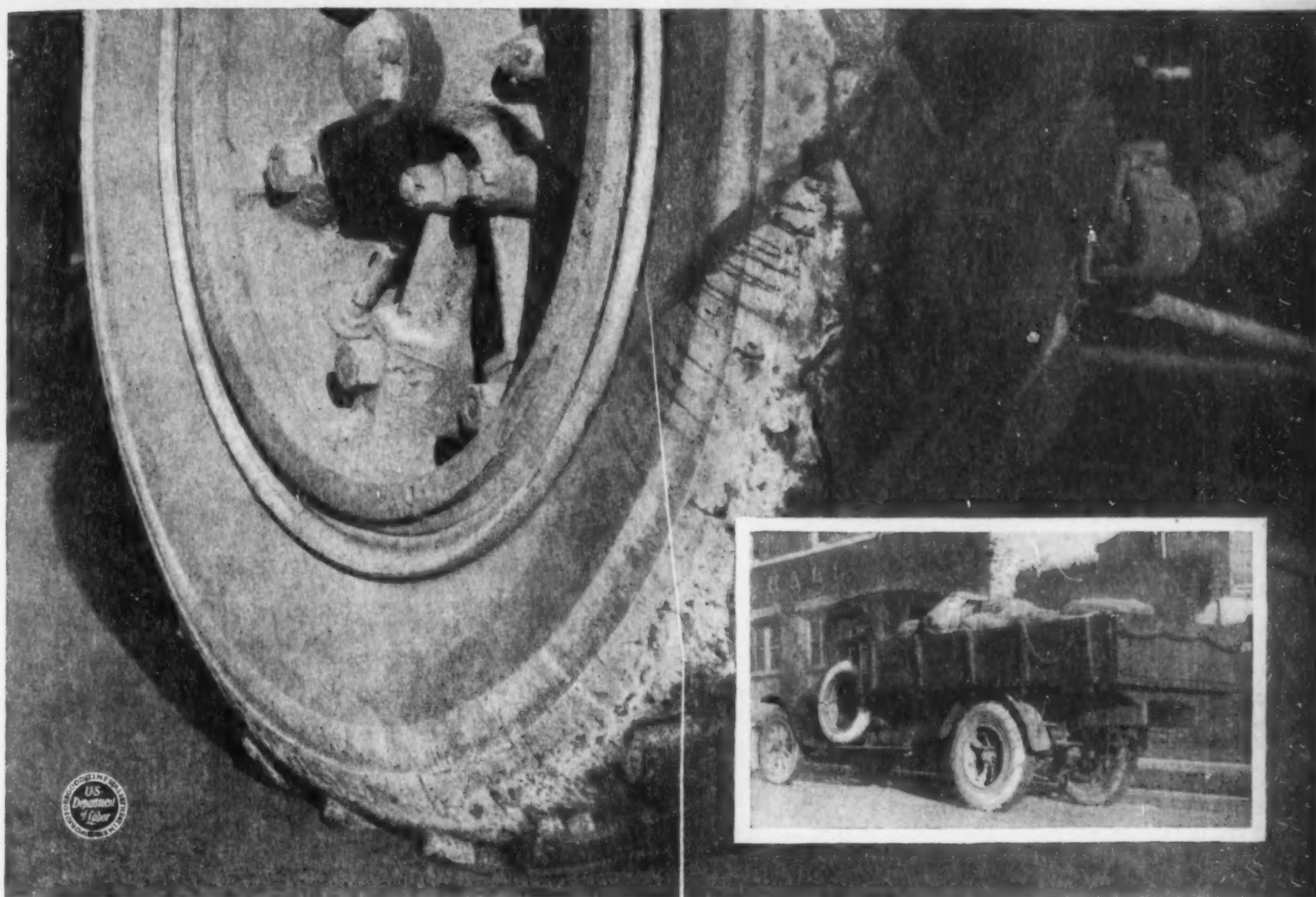
Shows in New York

Attractions to which you may safely take your daughter—

Aedion Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals	Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Exceptionally witty
Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese	Miller	Mrs. Nelly of N Orleans	Mrs. Fiske at her best
Belasco	Dark Rosaleen	Comedy of Irish life	Morocco	Cappy Ricks	Thomas A. Wise
Belmont	Our Pleasant Sins	Henrietta Crossman in new play	New Amsterdam	The Velvet Lady	Gala musical comedy
Bijou	Three for Diana	New play from the Italian	Nora Bayes	Com. Along	Musical show of soldier life
Booth	I Love You	New comedy	Park	Spanish repertory	Picturesque musical show
Broadhurst	39 East	Amusing character comedy	Playhouse	Forever After	Alice Brady in romantic play
Carnegie Hall	Concerts and lectures	Music by leading organizations and soloists	Plymouth	The Jist	Italian play with John and Lionel Barrymore
Central	Somebody's Sweetheart	Tuneful operetta	Repubic	The Woman in the Moon	Thrilling melodrama
Cohan	A Prince There Was	Briak comedy	Selwyn	Trust in Me	Cheerful musical show
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rolling satire on comic opera	Shubert	Good Morning, Jed	Bright musical comedy
Comedy	Toby's Row	Southern comedy	39th Street	Oh, M. Dear!	Smart musical comedy
Cort	The Better Fool	Bairnfather humor	Vanderbilt	The Little Journey	Character comedy
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy			
Empire	Dear Brutus	Barrie charm			
48th Street	Take It From Me	Bright musical play			
48th Street	Come-On Charley	Entertaining farce			
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character			
Garrick	The Bonds of Interest	Spanish comedy			
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle	Casino	Some Time Up in Mabel's Room	Ed Wynns and girls
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty	Eltinge	These Get Married	Lingerie farce
Liberty	Mollers	Romantic drama	Fulton	Let's Get Married	Honey-moon farce
Longacre	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play	Kaickerbocker	Let's, Lester!	Amusing revue
Lyceum	Daddies	Bachelors and kiddies	Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Snappy extravaganza

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Casino	Some Time Up in Mabel's Room	Ed Wynns and girls
Eltinge	These Get Married	Lingerie farce
Fulton	Let's Get Married	Honey-moon farce
Kaickerbocker	Let's, Lester!	Amusing revue
Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Snappy extravaganza



Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

THE Commissary Department of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis has effected a very complete improvement of their hauling system by changing over from solid tires to Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires. They have made big savings in time, gasoline and truck overhauling. The tires, which have delivered in excess of 10,000 miles to date, still look fit for much more hard service.

THE Commissary Department of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis has adopted Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires after testing them thoroughly in comparison with solid tires.

During the past year the Goodyear Cords have enabled their trucks to make two and three round trips daily to Baltimore, 28 miles distant.

Previously the same units covered only one round trip a day on solid tires.

Also, the change over to pneumatics reduced gasoline consumption from a gallon for every 8 miles to a gallon for every 14 miles.

And the cushioning of the Goodyear Cords eliminated the need of regular mechanical overhauling which, when solid tires were used, had required two days monthly.

Despite running every day in Baltimore's wholesale and freight districts, these rugged pneumatics have delivered more than 10,000 miles and appear well able to travel much farther.

Records like this, presenting broad improvements and sweeping economies, plainly indicate why many truck owners are replacing solid tires with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR  **YEAR**
AKRON

Champion

Dependable Spark Plugs



Rigid Inspection Insures Dependability

AFTER Champion Spark Plugs have successfully gone through all the severe tests, such as the "Air Test" and the "Shock Test" that show them to be 100% leak-proof and 100% in durability—

Then comes the rigid final inspection!

Long trained experts go over the plugs to make sure that every detail is right, and that there are no imperfections.

This care and thoroughness, coupled with our famous No. 3450 Champion Insulator and our patented asbestos gasket construction, are responsible for the better performance of Champion spark plugs as compared to other plugs, and their greater resisting power to temperature changes and to shock and vibration.

Look for the name "Champion" on the Insulator and the world trade-mark on the box. This is your safe way to avoid substitutes.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario



Champion X
For Ford Cars
A19, Price 90c

Confidence In Your Carburetor

THE more you associate with a new Stromberg Carburetor the firmer your confidence in its efficiency.

Anywhere—in any weather—with any car the New Stromberg guarantees a quick start—then development of power that gets you there And this at the greatest of mileage economy.

The utmost of engine energy at least of travel expense and trouble.

Write for descriptive matter. State name, year and model of your machine.

STROMBERG MOTOR DEVICES COMPANY
Dept. 611, 64 East 25th Street, Chicago, Ill.

New STROMBERG Does it!
CARBURETOR

America's Widening Horizon

Concluded from page 701

United Stateser," forgetting that in this electric age, no favored peoples of the earth can afford to despise their backward brethren. Lord Salisbury once said in a speech on foreign affairs that the economic stress of the world would become so great that we could not have any "waste places." This meant that Britain with her vast wealth invested abroad could not afford to have any "waste places" in Egypt or in India. In like manner America, with her vast wealth invested today in Mexico and in the Caribbean, cannot afford to have "waste places" in these countries.

America's Responsibilities

Eventually America must bring a stable government to Mexico, just as Britain did to Egypt. The "little United Stateser" will try to shift the responsibility, and shout that odious word "imperialism." Only the other day Senator Reed of Missouri was crying forth his alarm for fear that England was aiming to set up an empire in Syria. It is surprising that one who has attained to the eminence of the United States Senate is so far removed from the eminence of view that should go with that great office. If Senator Reed would look out across the wide horizons of the world he would see that service and not domination is the key to the British commonwealth of nations, that federalism and not feudalism is their goal.

Britain has learned that "the nations and kingdoms that will not serve shall perish." By carrying the white man's burden, she gives to the world a charter of expansion that must endure. It is argued by American capital that we must go into Mexico to secure our interests, to avoid "waste places" there. This is a cogent argument, but there is yet a far deeper obligation laid upon us. This deeper obligation was expressed by Mr. E. L. Doheny, the oil king of the Southwest. Mr. C. W. Barron of the *Wall Street Journal*, asked Mr. Doheny in Mexico what he might say concerning the situation. "Nothing about me, or especially about my properties," said Doheny. "We can take care of ourselves. But help the people of Mexico if you can."

Mr. Doheny's chief problem was not the policy of his business. What troubled Doheny was "to know how the good peoples of Mexico, speaking fifty-three tongues, could be merged into a nation, with soul, life, prosperity, and family and national happiness." We may hail the day when into the arena of American business come men of such wide horizons, who have grasped that primal law of service, who have seen that the nations or the corporations who go to backward peoples merely for gain may perish, but that those who go to serve will in that service find their perpetuity.

The Legion of Pioneers

I would commend to Senator Reed of Missouri, and to all those who inveigh against the foreign expansion of Britain or America, the words of David Livingstone, which he uttered earnestly at Cambridge during his year home in 1857. He said, "I beg to direct your attention to Africa. I know that in a few years I shall be cut off in that country, which is now open. Do not let it be shut again. I go back to Africa to try to open a path for commerce and Christianity. Do you carry out the work which I have begun." By his lonely death in the marshy jungles south of Lake Bangwelo, David Livingstone through his own sacrifice added to the cogency of his appeal.

Kipling sings,

There's a legion that never was listed,
That carries no colors or crest,
But broke in a thousand detachments,
It's breaking the way for the rest.

This is the legion of the pioneers. The call comes today to Americans, long pio-

neers at home, to become a nation of pioneers abroad, to begin to shoulder their share of the white man's burden.

David Starr Jordan, the pacifist, in one of his wails for peace, quotes:

There's a widow in sleepy Chester,
Who mourns for her only son.

Why is Chester sleepy, and why does the widow mourn, he exclaims? Why? Because the gallant young son sleeps in a grave far off in a blighted land. The pacifist goes on to deplore England's loss. But I rejoice in England's gain. In the desert at Tel-el-Kebir, I saw the graves of just such young sons of England. The pacifist wails over their early demise. I rejoice in that these my countrymen did not live in vain. I left their lonely graves, and at Cairo, at Assuan, and at Khartoum, I found the same law and the same justice that I would have found in peaceful Chester. I think of Egypt's burden for years, and I rejoice that at last the load is being lifted from these unhappy peoples, by the sacrifices of such men of my own breed.

The Gospel of Service

Let us have more of this gospel of service preached to the nation, to the kings of finance, to the great corporations, and to the rank and file of good America. Here indeed is a new ideal serving alike for politics and for big business. I look for a day when J. P. Morgan & Company, the Standard Oil Company, the National City Bank, and other of our great institutions will truly enter upon their mission of international service. All the power which they have been steadily accumulating in these vast combines has been for the need of this larger hour.

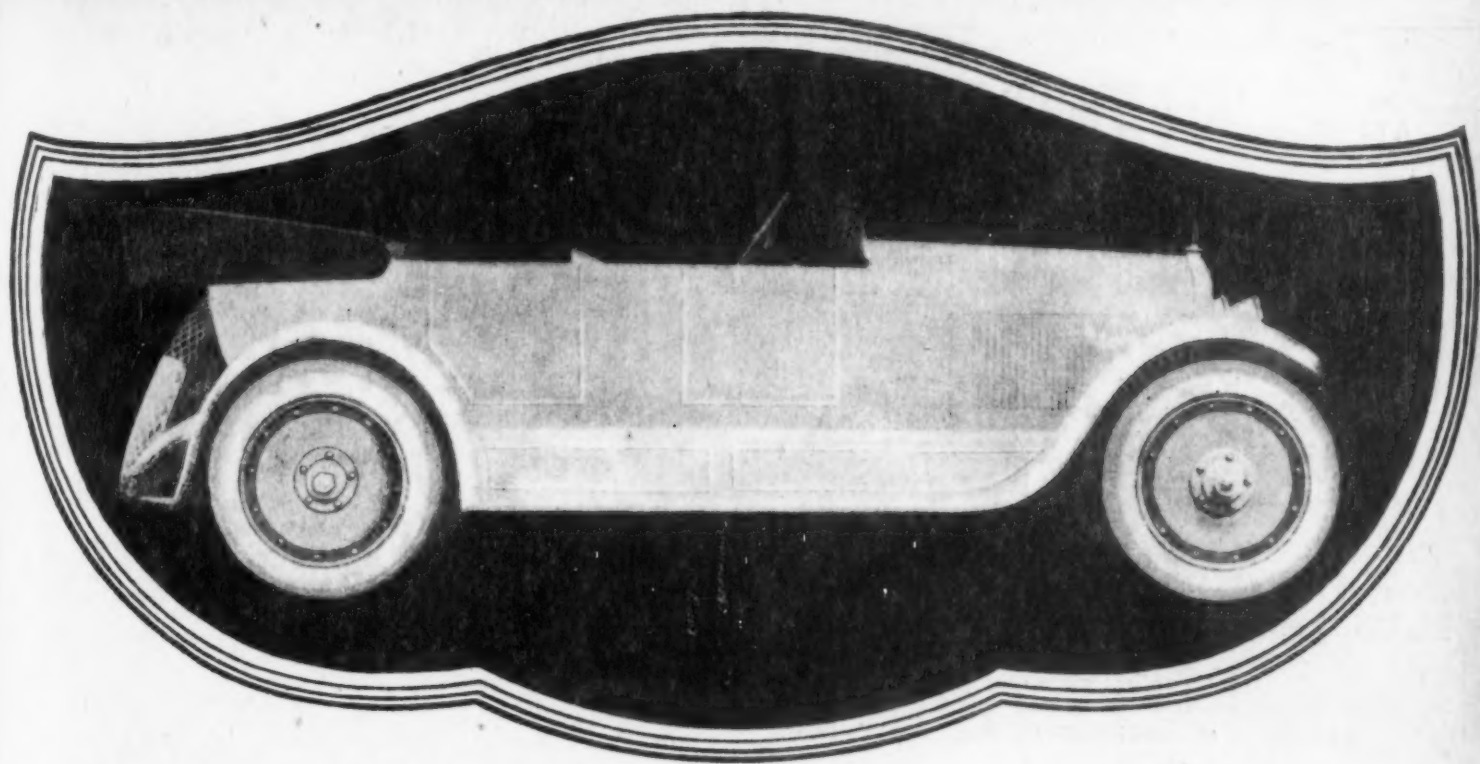
I talked recently with a young man just mustered out of the American Army after a year's service in France. In a few days he was due to leave for China, in the foreign trade department of an American corporation. In this returning soldier I saw the advance guard of a vast army of American young men who will be answering to the larger call of service in South America, in the Caribbean, in Russia, and in the Far East. Many of these lads will become willing exiles from their beloved America. In remote and lonely places they will live and die. But by their sacrifice they will enrich themselves, their country, and their world.

America is tip-toeing along the threshold of a great and glorious future—pessimism at such an hour is rank blasphemy. Down in Wall Street a host of "little United Statesers" shudder over a ticker and see nought but fog and gloom. These are the small fry of capital. The small fry of labor work themselves into deep despair over fancied unemployment, and the dread of a lowering wage.

Since Francis Drake sailed back to Plymouth Hoe with visions that kindled Devon, and sent the glory of England to the farthest seas, since then a nation has thrilled to no such vast horizons as now are flashing out before America. Unfolding before America is a world of enterprise and high adventure that should cause the dullest heart to leap with ecstasy.

One could not imagine long-faced Ichabods in England in the spacious days of Elizabeth. But wailing pessimists are no less anomalous in America at this hour. This country is full of gloom-birds. Why? Because there are so many "little United Statesers" who, scourged by the war onto the heights, did not lift their eyes to see the vision. Now they have climbed back again into their narrow holes, and wail of gloom. Such gloom in a land just crowned with a victory of infinite vistas is a sacrilege in the face of Heaven.

America is coming to the leadership of the nations. Therefore it behooves every true American to rise from his little yesterday, and to look out on the widening horizons of his nation's tomorrow.



The New Jordan Silhouette

Is Equipped With

DISTEEL WHEELS

The Wheels That Complete The Car

It is highly significant that this new Jordan, the most recently announced motor car on the market, a car whose distinguishing appeal is *Beauty*, is equipped with Disteel Wheels. This, we believe, accurately reflects the judgment of the motor car industry and the taste of the discriminating motorists of the world.

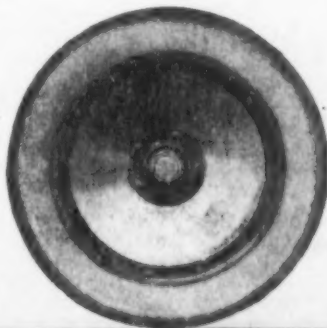
The mechanical superiorities of Disteel Wheels, to owner and manufacturer alike, are considerations quite as vital as Greater Distinction

More Character. Disteel Wheels are stronger, yet (in many cases) **LIGHTER**. They greatly simplify wheel-changing and tire-changing. They are easily cleaned and eliminate squeaking and rattling.

In the greater elegance, safety and economy of motoring Disteel Wheels are Science brought to the Wheels of the Motor Car.

We have a Disteel Wheel Book for you.

New York Factory Branch: 1846 Broadway at 61st St.
 Boston Factory Branch: 925 Boylston Street
 Chicago Factory Branch: 732 Michigan Avenue



DETROIT PRESSED STEEL CO.
 1806 Mount Elliot Avenue
 DETROIT MICHIGAN

Ever-Ready All Bristles!

'Ever-Ready' The Honest Brush

Compare the diagrams—see how the ferrule of the Ever-Ready Shaving Brush is filled with close-packed quality bristles, firmly fixed in a grip of hard rubber—bristles unconditionally guaranteed not to shed!

Then see how some manufacturers conceal wooden plugs in the bristle base of their brushes—and sell you plugs when you pay for bristles.

Ever-Ready—the Honest Brush—gives you everything you pay for. Because quality materials and skilful workmanship are the only kind we use, you're getting a brush that will last longer and give more satisfactory service than any plugged brush made.

No Plugs Honest Making

Beware of the Plug!

Less Bristles Less Life

Ever-Ready Shaving Brushes

sell from 30c to \$6.50

Whatever price you pay, you're getting the highest quality brush that can be made for the money

American Safety Razor Co., Inc., Brooklyn
Makers of Ever-Ready Safety Razors and Ever-Ready Radio Blades

TRADE MARK FACE



"like putting a new battery in a flash-light"

When you use Colgate's Handy Grip Shaving Stick you can renew the soap as easily as you replace the worn-out battery in a flash-light. It is made to be used that way—for convenience and economy.

You will notice that the "socket" of the Handy Grip is threaded. When your soap is nearly gone, get a Colgate "Refill" Stick, which costs less than a complete Grip and is threaded to fit the socket. Unscrew the last of the soap (using a knife-blade like a screw-driver) and screw in the "Refill." Then add still another economy by sticking the unscrewed stub on the end of the "Refill"—there are 50 cool, comfortable Colgate shaves saved that way.

COLGATE & CO. Established 1806 New York



Wet the old stub and press it on the "Refill"—it sticks. The "Refill" saves you the cost of a new metal box.

COLGATE'S
"HANDY GRIP"

The only Refill Shaving Stick

Baseball's Downs and Ups

Concluded from page 714

did not have to worry about the salaries paid the players, for practically all of them played for the fun of the thing and the glory which came with the winning of games. It was not until 1869, or fifty years ago, that the baseball player became a paid member of a club, and an entire nine was put under salary.

The team first to take this drastic step forward was the famous old Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, so they might be credited with being the first professional baseball club. However, the combined salary list of the team was less than the individual salaries now paid many of the modern stars. In 1868 four of the Cincinnati players were compensated for their work on the diamond, and so happily did these men respond to the fixed salary proposition, that the year following the Red Stockings was made a professional team.

The custom of purchasing ball players dates back to the '70's, and although the deals made were not as important and the prices paid were not as large as in recent years, nevertheless some of the player manipulations of the early days are most interesting. The sale custom followed the scandal of 1870, and rules were made that players should sign contracts and no longer could jump from club to club as whim or fancy moved them. The first sales created a genuine sensation in the sporting world, and much was said pro and con in the public press concerning the innovation.

Chicago started something really big in 1876, the first year of the National League, when it broke the rule and stole Al Spalding, pitcher, Jarvis White, catcher; Ross Barnes, second baseman; and Cal McVey, first baseman, from the champion Boston team of 1875. The quartet became known as the "stolen four," and the performance created such a row in baseball that thereafter all teams were compelled to pay for all players taken from other teams.

The Detroit Club paid a large sum for the players and franchise of the Buffalo team at the end of the 1885 season, and in the deal the famous "big four," Dan Brouthers, Hardy Richardson, Jim White and W. Rowe were obtained. The Tigers, however, did not win their first National League pennant until 1887. In the latter year the Boston Club, which hadn't won a pennant since 1883, and was most anxious to again figure as the sport's champion, startled fandom by paying \$10,000 to Chicago for Catcher Mike Kelly, who helped the White Stockings win the flag in 1885 and 1886. This deal created more of a sensation at the time than any of the purchases of recent years, and, though Boston did not win the coveted championship, "King Kelly, the \$10,000 beauty," as he was known then and since, made a wonderful record for himself and money for his club. But the owners were determined to obtain the coveted pennant, and in 1888 gave \$10,000 for Pitcher Clarkson, of Chicago. Another sensation, the crea-

tion of a wonderful battery, but still the Boston team again failed and finished in fourth place. The team, however, returned to championship form in 1891 and grabbed the flag in that year and the two which followed.

In 1888 the Detroit club paid Fred Dunlap a bonus of \$2,000 to sign with Pittsburgh. He had played first base for the champion Tigers the year previous, and the bonus and a salary of \$5,000 which he received from Pittsburgh made him one of the top price men of his day. The season of 1887, when the Tigers won the pennant, was conspicuous for other memorable deals. First the St. Louis Maroons were sold to Indianapolis for \$12,000, and the latter team joined the National League and remained through 1889. Later, at the termination of the season, Manager Chris Von der Ahe, of the St. Louis Browns, champions several years of the American Association, contenders in the world's series in 1885, 1886 and 1887, and winners of the baseball classic from Chicago in 1886, sold five players for \$22,000, the record up to that time. Pitchers Foutz and Carrouthers and Catcher Bushong went to Brooklyn, in the American Association, and Bill Gleason, shortstop, and Curt Welch, fielder, were sold to the Athletics.

In 1896 Manager Irwin, of the Giants, gave \$4,000 and Harry Davis to the Pittsburgh team for Beckley, and later he got \$2,000, and "Scrappy Bill" Joyce from the Washington club for Pitcher Flynn and Catcher "Duke" Farrell. Pitcher Meekin, of the Giants, was bought for \$4,000 by the Boston team in 1899, and the same year President Ebbets, of the Brooklyn outfit, paid \$40,000, a very large sum in those days, for the Baltimore Orioles, and consolidated the two teams. Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and John J. McGraw, so long identified with the fortunes of the Giants, were among the purchased players, but they refused to play with the Brooklyn team and were sold to St. Louis for \$15,000.

In 1892 the National League and the American Association were consolidated, and until 1900 were run as a twelve-club league. In that year the National returned to an eight-team organization and paid \$10,000 for the Louisville players, most of whom were sent to Pittsburgh. The price paid for the Washington team was \$25,000, and for the Cleveland team, \$20,000.

Contrasted with the foregoing the sums alleged and generally believed to have been paid for clubs and star players recently. George Washington Giant, of New York, who began life as a newsboy, but later made a fortune in the motion picture industry in London, paid about \$260,000 for the Boston Braves; Francis X. McQuade, Charles A. Stoneham and John J. McGraw purchased the Giants for about \$800,000, and Alexander and Killefer, the star battery which made the Quakers famous, were sold to the Chicago Cubs for \$50,000.

The Frogs of France

We called you Frogs, my hearties,
With your regimental blue—
And p'raps 'twas not through lovin'
That we wished the name on you,
But now that you have got it
And it's likely it will cling,
It seems that maybe, somehow
There's a meanin' to the thing.

Through four long fearful winters
In your chilly Flanders bogs,
You've squatted—eating, sleeping,
In your mud-holes—just like Frogs,
Like Frogs—whose spots have mingled
With each grass and stone and stick—
You camouflaged your hiding—
You were first to pull the trick.

Like Frogs you sat and squinted
'Cross at Fritzie—day by day,
But you were tout suite beaucoup
When you leaped into the fray.
You left a heap o' Frogs' legs
In those marshes where you soaked—
Where tens and tens of thousands
Of your punctured poilus croaked.

Yes, we've dubbed you Frogs, my hearties
With your spattered rags of blue,
With your scars and stumps and crutches
Which you'll carry till you're through—
But well you've proved your fitness
For the rank you got by chance,
And so once more here's to you,
Oh you dauntless Frogs of France!

ANTHONY EUWER.



With Electric Starter and Lights, and on Pneumatic Tires This Reo "Speed Wagon" Was the Forerunner of Its Type

In 1915 when this Reo "Speed Wagon" was first introduced, those features—electric starter, electric lights and pneumatic tires—constituted a liability.

Today, they are its greatest asset.

Then, our dealers told us the one "sales resistance" was the reluctance of buyers to "experiment with pneumatics on a truck."

Now, those same dealers tell us it is mainly because of these features that this Reo enjoys such a tremendous popularity and demand.

Then, there were only a few Reo "Speed Wagons" in hands of a few daring owners.

Now, more than 20,000 in hands of the most conservative and critical class of customers.

Then, there was a fear of "punctures and blow-outs."

Now, those bugbears are forgotten in the light of the great proven efficiency and economy of this Reo.

Then, even the tire makers were skeptical of this Reo innovation.

Now, tire makers, without exception, advocate pneumatics for trucks not only of this type, but up to five tons and over.

Then, the average buyer considered an electric starter a non-essential and electric lights superfluous.

Now, he would as soon buy a "street starting" automobile with kerosene lamps, as a motor truck of that obsolete type.

Then, only the Reo engineers appreciated the superiority—the greater efficiency, speed, economy and lower upkeep—of a truck mounted on pneumatics.

Now, rival engineers are copying this Reo as closely as they can.

Then, only drivers knew the saving of time and fuel and motor wear effected by the electric starter.

Now, the owner knows even better—through his cost accountant.

Nor need we now show how the working day is lengthened and the radius increased by the electric lighting system—for that, too, is patent.

Again, is Reo "conservative progressiveness" justified.

Again, is the leadership of Reo shown—and by imitation, that sincerest form of flattery—is the leadership of Reo design and the soundness of Reo engineering proven.

Now, you will have to be equally farsighted to get one—for demand is almost hopelessly in excess of the possible factory output.

Only way is to see your Reo dealer and order now—at once.

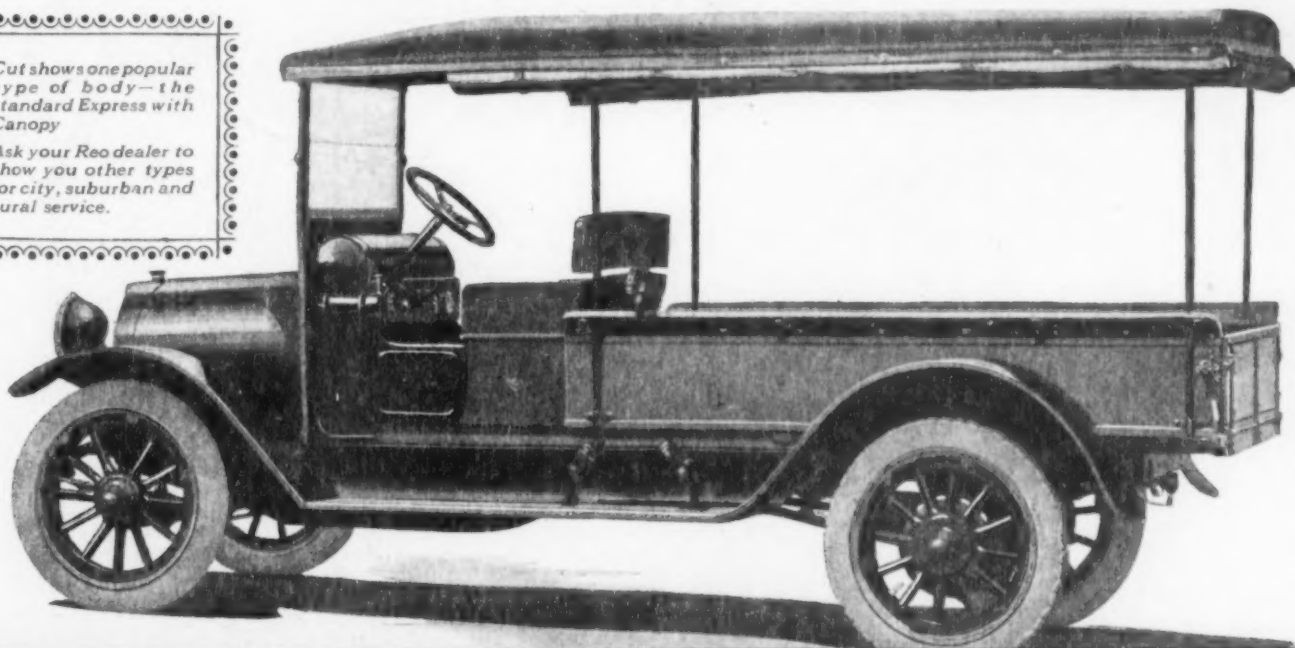
If you delay you may have to accept an imitation in lieu of the original—a substitute instead of a Reo.

Today, won't be a minute too soon.

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan

Cut shows one popular type of body—the standard Express with Canopy

Ask your Reo dealer to show you other types for city, suburban and rural service.



" THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES "

The Salisbury New Rear Axle

Pressed Steel



"Always Safe"

Made in three standard sizes for cars weighing 1700 to 4000 pounds.

The rear axle is pressed steel with chrome nickel steel driving shaft—the front axle is drop forged.

Our new rear axle has many exclusive features—is compact, silent, has fewer parts, less liable to get out of order, ball bearings easy to adjust but cannot bind or grind from too rigid adjustment.

The manufacturer who specifies our axles adds a strong selling point to the prospective purchaser.

SALISBURY AXLE COMPANY
Established 1902



Jamestown, New York, U. S. A.

PERU AXLE COMPANY
Established 1909



Peru, Indiana, U. S. A.

SELF-DEVELOPMENT

Through Deep Breathing by Wearing
PROFESSOR CHARLES MUNTER'S

TRADE **Nulife** MARK
THE UNSEEN LACELESS

Physical Culture Body Support

Light Washable Strong

For Every MAN, WOMAN and CHILD

Recommended by specialists the world over.

Twenty years serving humanity faithfully and its wearers are living testimonials of health.

NULIFE COMPELS DEEP BREATHING

Straightens round shoulders, expands the chest and develops the lungs, fills out all the hollows in the neck and chest. Reduces the abdomen, supports the entire body and prevents tired feeling.

JUST DRAW THE BELT—NO LACING NECESSARY

SLIM people developed. STOUT people reduced, without any effort, dieting or medicine.

Send \$2.00 today, with your height, weight and chest measurement taken completely around the body with chest expanded, and state sex, and Nulife will be sent to you prepaid.

Nulife Guaranteed to do all we claim of it, or money will be cheerfully refunded.

Address: Dept. 51—PROF. CHAS. MUNTER—NULIFE CO., 122-124 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
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Doing Business or Buying Experience?

Concluded from page 706

France is the reestablishment and development of industry. France's future can not depend on a lump sum of gold. Only creative effort will really count.)

American business men now in France who look impartially over and above any personal end of profit believe that M. Loucheur's program is built on a fallacy which calls for a sacrifice upon the part of 40,000,000 people for which they will receive no proportionate reward.

The French Policy

M. Loucheur, having been interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies on February 13, 1919, presented his policy. Briefly it concerned the demobilization of labor employed in the government plants; the transformation of war industries; the problems of labor; the effects of imports on industry; the control of exchange; the coal situation, etc., etc. However, it was the stand on imports which directly affects American trade relations. The policy announced was: "To import only, during a certain time, the absolutely necessary products, that is to say raw products, because they alone will enable us to recommence our exportations."

This policy, then, (a prohibited list of all except raw materials, and raw materials to be imported under government supervision) is what confronts American selling. Well and good! No one is disputing France's just right to determine her own policy. Any American business seeking, or having the impertinence, to engage the issue of trying to force any policy from the outside would receive little sympathy either at home or abroad.

But how has this policy worked out in practice?

Take, for instance, the textile industry in the invaded district. I have personally been through some of the largest plants at Lille, and have talked to the managing directors. Stripped of their essential parts the machines and workers stand idle.

"This smashed machinery," said one foreman, "stands us in this house a loss of forty million francs. But what is this sum compared in the long run with the loss of our markets? That is, our good will and our foreign customers? Much of our trade is with America. We must replace our smashed machinery and get to work. We have been assured of a remarkable loyalty from our customers, something more human than cold business, but we can not expect this market to wait for us indefinitely."

Wanted—Import Licenses

As a matter of fact orders for textile machinery from certain factories have been placed in America and the machines have been completed and are ready for shipment. However, at least to the date of this writing, the Government has refused steadily to grant import licenses.

If this were merely following along the line of the definite policy that only raw materials are to be permitted import, that would be one thing, but the French Government has now partially raised the embargo on the importation of textile machinery from Great Britain.

Before the war practically all of the textile machinery used in France was imported from Germany. Thus it can be seen that if the textile industries are to stand idle until these machines can be built in France—starting from the necessity of first having to begin with the making of the machine tools for the manufacturing—they will have to stand idle for at least two years. The refusal to allow the bringing in of American-built machines is on the ground of the necessity of building up the entire cycle of industry.

As a matter of fact most of the raw materials required for the textile industry come from the British colonies. It is agreed that it is France's necessity to save the franc against an unfavorable exchange

to the limit that is possible. Under the double buying of both the machinery and the raw materials from the same market better conditions of credit may most likely be obtained. But on the big issue of reconstruction, not necessarily in each single transaction, but at the roots of all, what source of credit will have to be the *sine qua non* of France's reconstruction? What will be the inevitable fount from which the world's long-time credits will flow in the next ten years? It is simply an obvious fact and not blackmail to state that that source is America. Furthermore, has it ever been the tendency that international lenders are prepared to furnish funds to be spent in alien markets?

Frenchmen with whom I have talked believe in the "protection" theory, but they also believe that it is capable of being ridden to death by a certain group at the expense of France.

These men are fighting for a reasonable policy. They believe that the vital interests of France's industry must and can be conserved, but they further believe that the salvation of the situation is to get on and to do business, and that American aid is an essential hope.

"We Must Get On"

The answer to these men given in the Chamber by M. Loucheur was: "The Minister of Finance, the guardian of our exchange, has told us, and he is ten times right, that we must not forget that we have contracted a heavy foreign debt, and that consequently if our exchange falls, then there would be an increase in this debt in francs as a direct consequence."

The answer to M. Loucheur is: "Let the exchange go hang, if need be. We must get on. We must begin doing business. It is better to sacrifice the exchange to the limit rather than to sacrifice our existence. One may stop a cough by holding one's breath, but it is not a satisfactory cure to strangle oneself to do so."

What, then, would be the help which the American Government might give? It would lie along the line of some form of coordination and cooperation with American business, a business which has been encouraged to proceed for the past two years on the idea that there would be a legitimate foreign field for its efforts. The individual American business house is drifting in what practically amounts to an uncharted sea, without even a reliable compass. This suits the one-time idea of "sink or swim," but today it is inefficient in its wastefulness. The present tendency (as it is met in practice) promises to develop into a maturity concerning which an advance explanation would save American exporters both time and money. If a competent commission were appointed to study the French situation from the standpoint of American exporting, such a commission could be given sufficient credentials to confer with the members of the French Government and to ask from them a clear definition of their policy.

America Wants to Know

Otherwise it is certain that bitter warnings will go forth to America from returning individuals, who have bought costly experience and who have quit in disillusioned discouragement, that except for a limited opportunity in disposing of raw materials there is no encouragement in the market worth our effort and a doubtful field for any future financial cooperation. As a certain steel manufacturer privately declared when leaving the shores of France: "At least we can retire to our own country and go after business with each other as we have in the past, and wipe reconstruction work in France off the slate." The friends of France say, "This must not and shall not be the truth." But *quien sabe*? Just what is the truth—in its practicality? America asks to know.

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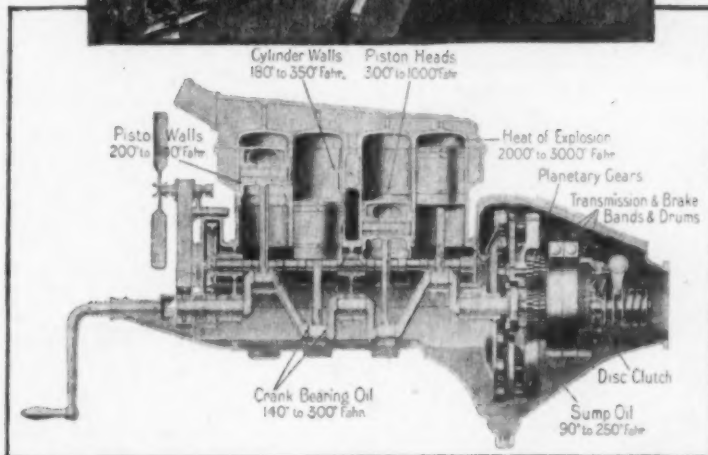
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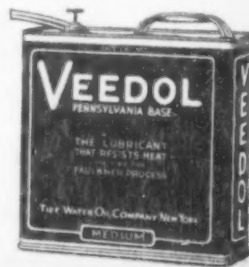
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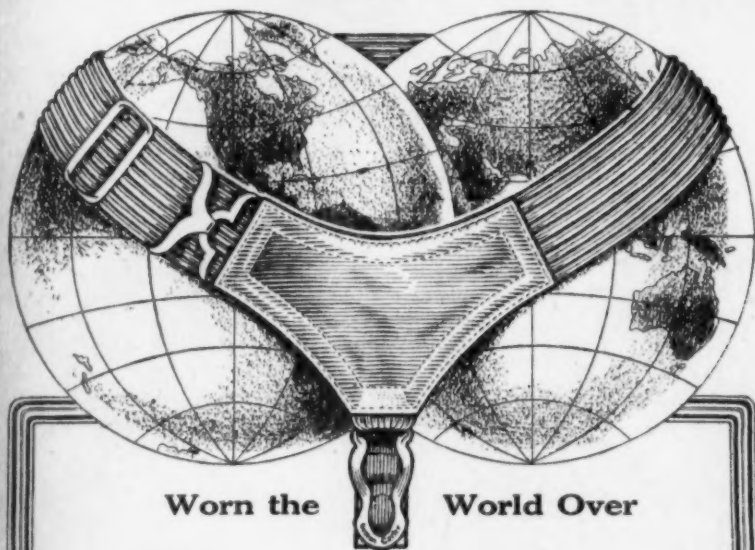
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Saving the Sisal for American Farmers

By FRED J. SPLITSTONE



A henequen plantation under normal conditions.

RECENT developments in the Mexican State of Yucatan are intimately bound up with the harvesting, this summer, of what promises to be the bumper grain crop of the United States. It is a long way from the henequen fields of Mexico's most remote district to the grain belt of the Middle West, but if the supply of sisal fiber fails, our grain crop can not be harvested by modern methods. The extent to which we are dependent upon sisal is indicated by the fact that in 1918 this country imported \$54,000,000 worth of fiber, of which \$48,000,000 came from Yucatan. This product was so vital to our interests that the United States Food Administration took over the buying on behalf of the twine manufacturers, and made a contract with the Commission Reguladora Del Mercado de Henequen for 500,000 bales, each weighing 470 pounds, at 16 cents per pound in United States money.

LESLIE's for April 5 told the story of how the I. W. W. of Mexico, under the leadership of General Alvarado, took over control of the Reguladora. Under this management, the growers of the henequen received five cents per pound in depreciated Yucatan state currency, and also the promise of a dividend. In previous years, since the Reguladora was under the control of the I. W. W., it passed its dividends, but it is now reported that, alarmed by the revolt of the growers, a small dividend has been paid within the past month. Even this, however, added to the purchase price of five cents per pound, does not make it possible for the henequen growers to continue in business, and the supply of fiber has steadily diminished. Three years ago Yucatan was producing approximately 125,000 bales per month, but now the monthly production has dropped to 80,000 bales.

The condition of the henequen business in Yucatan has been so alarming that plantations have been established in Florida, Cuba and in various parts of the West Indies, but as six years are required to mature the crop, these new undertakings promise no immediate relief. The methods whereby the Reguladora has dissipated the money that should have been paid to the growers in the form of dividends are varied and ingenious. For instance, it

bought all the railroads in Yucatan, it established a steamship line, it incorporated a building company for the erection of warehouses and it has speculated extensively in oil lands, all of which activities open up almost unlimited possibilities for graft, which were improved to the utmost, so that with all its vast income, the concern has been within the past few months attempting to borrow money to meet its current expenses.

Naturally the henequen growers, who number about 800, did not submit to this robbery and extortion without resistance. The Casa Obrero Mundial, which is the Mexican variety of the I. W. W., organized what it called "Resistance Leagues" among the workers. These leagues had a combined membership of about 30,000, of which 4,000 were armed with modern military rifles. Under the direction of Alvarado and his henchmen, the Resistance Leagues coerced the growers into signing contracts with the Reguladora, and it is a matter of record that over one hundred citizens of Yucatan were murdered during the two years in which the Reguladora was pursuing its ruthless policy.

The first dawn of hope for the oppressed growers appeared early in 1918, when Don Lorenzo Manzanilla, one of the largest growers of henequen, and the attorney for the Reguladora during the days when it was an honest business enterprise, undertook the formation of the Henequen Growers Association. So desperate were the conditions that practically all the growers entered this association, even though they did so at the peril of their lives. The local courts were completely under the control of the Alvarado administration and denied the growers any relief, so Mr. Manzanilla went to Mexico City and appealed directly to the Supreme Court of Justice of the nation, demanding that an investigation of the conditions in Yucatan be made by the court under authority granted it by article 97 of the new constitution of Mexico. After six months of effort, the Supreme Court granted this plea, and a commission is now sitting in Yucatan. The conditions alleged to exist there are summed up in the following extract from the decision of Magistrate Colunga, of the Supreme Court.

Continued on page 730



A henequen plantation which has gone to ruin.



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Saving the Sisal for American Farmers

Continued from page 728

in granting the plea of the Henequen Growers Association:

"In the present case, it is well known that the principal source of wealth in the State of Yucatan is the growing of henequen. A group of growers of this fiber presented themselves to the court, claiming that they are being driven to disaster and ruin owing to certain constitutional clauses comprehended in article 97. As these growers make up about 60 per cent. of the total owners of plantations in Yucatan, this circumstance alone is sufficient for the court to heed their complaint and find whether or not they should investigate their charges. On one point I agree with Magistrate Alomia in that the principal facts brought to the knowledge of the court are reduced to this:

"Is there a monopoly in Yucatan? Is this monopoly an official one? Does this official institution compel the henequen growers to deliver their crops to the Reguladora Commission? Does this institution by intimidation oblige the growers to sign a contract whereby they become incorporated into the Reguladora Commission? Do they by clever means make more strict and complete this monopoly as the time passes on? It claims that growers are in nowise free to cultivate or produce their fiber; that a law has been made, compelling them to deliver their products to the Reguladora; that the monopoly is extended even to the means of transportation and also to the warehouses, where the fiber is stored, and last, to maintain the situation, they have put into circulation fiduciary values issued by the same Reguladora. They also make a very grave charge. They claim that the Yucatan Government has given legal recognition to certain associations called Resistance Leagues, and that the members of these leagues commit all sorts of crimes and depredations which invariably are unnoticed and unpunished; that the Yucatan Government not only does not call them to account for their crimes and misdemeanors, but, on the contrary, views with complacency and tolerance these unlawful acts, to the end that the growers are compelled to join the Reguladora Commission. In other words, by manslaughter and arson, these Resistance Leagues are used to terrorize the growers and force them into the sphere of action of the Reguladora. They also allege that the government of Yucatan has issued paper money and continues to use it as legal tender."

The Reguladora, be it mentioned, is so interwoven with the State Government that it is impossible to distinguish between them. The same men controlled both and made both operate for personal advantage and gain.

Even through the veiled and judicial language of the magistrate, one can read plainly the conditions of terrorism that existed under I. W. W. rule. These conditions have already been mitigated, not through the efforts of the investigating commission, which has not yet completed its work, but because President Carranza, becoming alarmed by the revolt of the henequen growers, recalled General Alvarado to Mexico City. At first the general ignored the instructions of the President. However, when General Hernandez, only twenty-six years old, but amply provided with backbone, arrived at Progreso with 600 federal troops, General Alvarado concluded to obey the summons of his chief. General Hernandez had full authority to institute such reforms as seemed necessary in Yucatan, and with his 600 soldiers, proceeded to disarm the Resistance Leagues. Within a few weeks he had the 4,000 rifles of the organization in his control, and the reign of terror that had prevailed in Yucatan for more than two

Concluded on page 732

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Saving the Sisal for American Farmers

Concluded from page 730

years was practically at an end. He notified Felipe Carriollo, the active head of the I. W. W., and the righthand man of General Alvarado, that he had thirty days to close up his affairs and get out of Yucatan. Carriollo is now in the United States, and it is currently reported that he will associate himself with some group of the I. W. W. workers here. This is a splendid demonstration of what an honest and resolute man can accomplish against the forces of anarchy.

Economic conditions are still so bad that the laboring classes find it difficult to exist on the high wages that they are now paid, and robbery and banditry have not been eliminated, and neither have the other results of the I. W. W.'ism, such as industrial unrest and unemployment, sabotage and profiteering. The growers find it difficult to keep their properties in order, and many thousand acres of productive henequen fields have relapsed into jungle conditions for lack of care. However, it seems that better conditions are in sight. An American business man, Mr. P. S. Parish of New York City, has made contracts with members of the association, who control from 80 to 90 per cent. of the total production, to market their fiber in the United States independently of the Reguladora. The necessary legal papers were prepared in January for service on the Reguladora, forbidding it to market any fiber owned by the members of the association, and held by the Reguladora in warehouses either in Yucatan or in this country. However, Luis Cabrera, a prominent member of the Carranza Administration, appeared in Yucatan as the representative of the Federal Government, and by means of promises of a reform in the methods of the Reguladora, compelled the filing of these papers.

Mr. Parish became identified with this movement through one of those happy accidents which sometimes have such great influence on world trade. He was in Mexico City late last fall as a representative of the United States Government for the purchase of castor beans, from which is made the lubricant so necessary to the operation of airplane engines. Having been connected with the Food Administration, he was conversant with the henequen situation, and followed with interest the suit of the Growers Association in the Supreme Court. His suggestions to Senor Manzanilla as to the methods of marketing the henequen independent of the Reguladora were so well received that he was invited to come to Yucatan and discuss the matter with members of the association. The man who previously attempted this was assassinated, but Mr. Parish met with some 700 of the henequen growers at the theater in Merida, explained his plan and was appointed as the representative of the association in the United States. Individual agreements were signed with the growers, witnessed before a notary public, which under the law of Mexico makes them documents of record. Mr. Parish authorized the following statement, which is of great interest:

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Lights and Shadows of Paris

Concluded from page 710

Then here are two charming girls from Missouri. They are canteen workers, Y. M. C. A., very dainty in their blue uniforms, of which they are extremely proud. Splendid French officers pass them, but do not look at them, as we might think. The American girl walks alongside of the French girl down the Avenue de l'Opéra. I can watch her. She does not know I am writing about her. She is perfectly natural. So the French compare—"Our Française has chic clothes, walks prettily, but, oh, *mon Dieu*, she is over at the heels! The Américaine has beautiful brown boots, sensible, graceful figure, with perfect *sangfroid* goes on her way." Do not ever yield to the terrible paranoiac who tells you the French girl is superior to the American girl. I have talked to both. Their brains are the diameter of the world apart.

Paris is run down. They do not wash the front of the big buildings since the war began. But France and Paris will come back again in greater glory than before. Just now the famous Paris has a sort of gloom that is Londonese. Maybe at last France is conquered by the gloomy grandeur of the English character they have tested in four years of the alembic of desperate war.

Alone undiminished, a star of first water burning ever brighter in the Milky Way of Time, goes the American doughboy. To him, of all men, I take off my hat. Generations of tourists will flourish and decay; fond American mammas will come here, looking for count or duke, chattering snipes of globe-trotters from all over the world shall assemble here—but none of them in the long, long centuries shall ever equal the simplicity and valor of the doughboy of 1918-1919, as he goes trudging down the corridors of time. He may hit the beer—or a pretty girl—God bless us!—but he has the tang of the free, fresh forest and the prairie land; and he has the broad shoulders and the wide vision of yonder green land across the ocean waves, where the prejudices and feuds of Europe have become sunburnt memories in the afternoon of the past. These are incomparable men who helped to win the war. Will our statesmen help to lose it?

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Are the railroads all in action?
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Who doth rule your home sedately,
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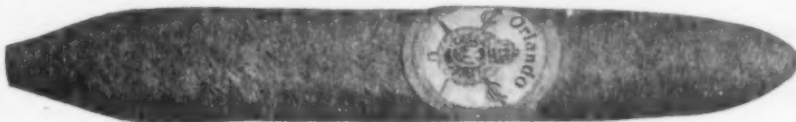
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Italy Precipitates Crisis

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

IT is most unfortunate that on the eve of the arrival of the German delegates the Italian delegation should withdraw from the Peace Conference. Unquestionably it is the most serious crisis in the history of the Conference. The dearest wish of Germany has been to sow dissension among the Allies. Without Germany lifting her hand, such dissension has now reached an acute stage. The immediate occasion of the rupture was President Wilson's unflinching opposition to the settlement of Italy's territorial claims according to the secret pact made with her by the Allied Powers as an inducement to enter the war on their side. Hardly less serious in its possibilities is the secret agreement made by the Allies with Japan in support of her claims to the Shantung peninsula. No one can accurately forecast the outcome at this writing. If, however, the Peace Conference fails to reduce these troubles, the League of Nations will be "still born." And should a compromise be effected in violation of the principle of self-determination the League of Nations would be an abortive affair worthy of no nation's respect. The League of Nations stands or falls by its ability to solve the problems of the Peace Conference. If, after the suffering and horror of the war, the nations which fought together for democracy can not settle their territorial disputes according to the accepted principles of the League of Nations, I can not see how such a League could be expected to have force or vitality in the settlement of future disputes and the prevention of war.

The dispute in question centers about Fiume, but while by the secret London pact, Italy was to have Trieste, Pola and part of Dalmatia, Fiume was to go to Croatia. Italy, which has carried on a strong propaganda for Fiume ever since the signing of the armistice, now demands Fiume on the ground that its population is 60 per cent. Italian. Because the Italian Government has for months promised Fiume and the Dalmatian coast to the people, the Government faces downfall if it can not redeem its pledge. President Wilson's statement, which is without precedent in European diplomacy or in the history of peace conferences, is an appeal to the people of Italy over the head of the Italian Government, and in a larger sense an appeal for the moral support of the world. The President holds that America entered the war bound by no secret treaties, that both sides agreed to a peace made upon the basis of the fourteen paragraphs, that accordingly every question "wears a new aspect," that every decision of the Peace Conference must square with the principles accepted, and that by the principles of self-determination and the protection of new and small states, the Slavic peoples back of Fiume must have this outlet to the sea. The serious issue which threatens both the peace treaty and the League of Nations raises certain interesting questions.

The Plague of Secret Pacts

The unearthing of secret pacts by which the Allied Powers bound themselves to certain settlements before America entered the war raises the question as to whether America and President Wilson have been treated fairly in this connection. Would the President have gone to Europe in the first instance had he known of the existence of these secret treaties? They represented the bargaining methods of the old diplomacy of Europe, and made inevitable all sorts of difficulties in securing any treaty of peace not negotiated on the old lines. Should not President Wilson have been informed, before leaving America, of these secret pacts by the British, French and Italian Premiers, instead of learning about them after the Peace Conference had convened? The secrets of the

deliberations of the "Big Four" have yet to be given to the world, but one of the most interesting chapters will be that dealing with the chagrin of President Wilson when he discovered the existence of certain secret arrangements not in harmony with the principles of the fourteen points upon which it had been agreed by victor and vanquished alike that peace was to be made. Both Lloyd George and Clemenceau presumably backed President Wilson in the Conference controversies over the Adriatic issue. Why then did they not support him in his published statement that all secret pacts are now superseded by the Peace Conference?

Wisdom of American Participation

The secret pacts raise anew the question of American participation in the Peace Conference. I have not been among those who argued that America should have made her own peace with Austria and Germany as soon as the fighting ceased, have brought our armies home, and left to the European Powers the settlement of European questions. I have held it was America's place to do her full part in seeing the job through both in the matter of peace settlement and the organization of a new world order. It is a fair question to ask, however, to what extent the wisdom of the President's visit has been justified. When the President called the *George Washington* to Brest it was no mere gesture. Had the Peace Conference not gotten down to business he would undoubtedly have returned to the United States. The withdrawal of Italy from the Conference once again brings to the front the contention that it might have been wise to let Europe settle her own squabbles. On this point Charles H. L. Grasty, who has always supported President Wilson and his policies, cables to the *New York Times*, "As for the contention that, from a strictly and narrowly selfish point of view America might have fared better if Wilson had stayed at home, there is apparently some standing ground."

But America at the Peace Conference has stood for the service of humanity just as she entered the war in the same spirit. Had we thought only of ourselves, we would have washed our hands of the whole business as soon as the armistice was signed and bent every energy to the reorganization of our industries. President Wilson went to Europe to secure the realization of his own ideals in the peace treaty and in the constitution of the League of Nations. He has held with "firm purpose" to the principles which were made the basis of peace even when these conflicted with the ambitions and plans of the diplomats. A sample of Italian criticism is that of *Tribuna*, which describes President Wilson as "a man of good will but too simple for a world so complicated as the Old World; a man knowing so little about European affairs that he becomes acquainted with them only from time to time through experts—as, for example, the Adriatic question which touches us so directly."

If President Wilson or the other American delegates have made mistakes at Paris, it has not been because of lack of knowledge of European history or conditions. I made the prediction when the American committee of experts, selected from our universities, went to Europe with the data gathered during a year and a half of intensive study, that European diplomats would be amazed at their intimate and accurate knowledge of every phase of the European background. The American public may not understand the intricacies of European history and traditions, but our peace delegates have been guided by complete information on these points. President Wilson has played for the biggest stakes in all history. He will either win magnificently or be defeated completely.

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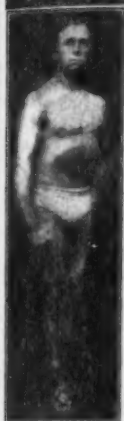
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The Melting-Pot

Five hundred armed citizens broke up an I. W. W. meeting at Farrell, Pa., and drove the leaders out of town.

Detroit Methodists plan erection of a \$600,000 apartment house in which no family without children will be allowed to reside.

Governor Lister of Washington, owing to illness, turned over his office to Lieutenant Governor Hart, who then became Governor.

The Indiana Public Service Commission has protested vigorously against Postmaster General Burleson's arbitrary increase in telegraph rates.

The Rhode Island Senate has passed a bill providing that all beverages containing 4 per cent. of alcohol or less shall be deemed non-intoxicating.

Captains and mates in the New England fishing industry recently demanded salaries ranging from \$11,000 to \$12,000, or double the wages of a year ago.

Rev. Dr. Edgar Blake, Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says better Sunday Schools will save civilization.

President Mackay of the Postal Telegraph Company states that if the Postmaster General will return its lines, the company will restore the lower old rates.

Representative Campbell, who is to be chairman of the Rules Committee of the next House, declares that leagues of nations create national jealousies that lead to war.

Our stocks of wheat in March, 1919, were three times as large as a year ago. Farmers are holding back their wheat to get the Government price of \$2.25 per bushel.

The Government has contracted to sell to a leading airplane corporation 4,608 motors and 2,716 planes without motors, for \$2,720,000. The original cost was over \$18,000,000.

In the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, a ten-year-old girl in the absence of a nurse attempted to bathe a three-year-old girl, turned on the hot water and scalded the child to death.

Premier Clemenceau of France has received a resolution signed by 5,000,000 American women demanding the punishment of all Huns who perpetrated crimes against women or girls in any Allied country.

Great Britain's national debt is now over \$25,000,000,000. This sum equals the cost of 180 Panama Canals. If in gold it would fill 800 fifty-ton railroad cars. The gold beaten out would make a sheet of 8,500 square miles, enough to cover all Massachusetts.

The geophone, a unique listening device invented by the French during the war to detect enemy tunneling operations and to locate enemy artillery, is now being used in the American mining industry, especially in locating miners entombed after a disaster.

A St. Paul woman who composed the music for the song, "My Minnesota," succeeded in getting an act through the State Senate making it the State Anthem. She sang her song on the rostrum. The members joined in the chorus, and then passed the bill.

The cost of war to the United States from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, will be \$30,205,000,000, compared with England's war expenditure since August 1, 1914, of \$40,640,000,000, France's \$23,400,000,000, Italy's \$16,000,000,000 and Canada's \$2,000,000,000.

Papal sanction is being withheld from the proposed Pan-Christian Congress in Rome, the feeling at the Vatican being that all other Christian denominations seceded from the Roman Church, and, therefore, Rome can not go to them, but they must return to her.

Let the people think!

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



VICTOR H. HANSON

Executive head and controlling owner of the Birmingham (Ala.) News, who at forty-three years of age has achieved his boyhood ambition. The paper's progress under his direction has been remarkable.



SENATOR JULIO ZAMORA

Special financial agent of the Bolivian Government and twice a member of the cabinet, who recently came to the United States seeking to improve trade relations between his own and this country.



HARRISON NESBIT

of Pittsburgh, Pa., President of the Bank of Pittsburgh (National Association), which has deposits of \$50,000,000. He is one of the most prominent figures in the financial circles of the Steel City.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of post office box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

"OLD timers" in Wall Street have been surprised at the continued strength that the Stock Market has shown almost from the beginning of this year. They anticipated heavy breaks. They sold stocks in the hope of buying them back on recessions. They have had to climb to get them back. All sorts of explanations have been made, but they really simmer down to two: First, the extraordinary development of interest in the stock market on the part of the general public aroused by the nation-wide exploitation of our war loans. Secondly, the revulsion of public feeling against Government ownership of our utilities and against the continued fixing of prices and interference with the currents of business.

In all the history of Wall Street, it never before has known such an eagerness on the part of the general public to get into the market as is now being disclosed. The army of small customers, including not a few who have suddenly been enriched by the profits of the war, is a very important factor and now it is coupled with the operations of some of the biggest men in the Street whose foresight tells them that the nation is about to reverse its policies just as it reversed the political majority in Congress and is to displace the radical program of the legislative branch and substitute for it a constructive, conservative, businesslike policy.

I wish every reader could have a copy of the report upon trade conditions recently made by the National Association of Manufacturers based upon advices received from its 4,400 members. This shows that with the exception of the jewelry, silver ware, musical instrument, vehicle, rubber and tobacco trades, the business of the country is now far below normal. Eleven "chief obstacles prevailing to prevent general business activity" are recited. These are especially worthy of note, for the incoming Congress can largely remove them or contribute to that end.

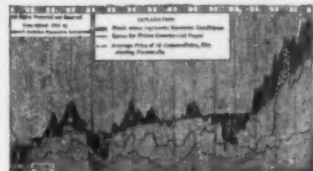
The obstacles reported include the delay in signing the treaty of peace, the high

cost of labor and materials, cessation of war orders, hand-to-mouth buying by consumers, Governmental control of railroads, heavy war taxes, industrial strife, the guaranteed high price of wheat, poor distribution of labor forces released from military duty, delay in payment of claims for war contracts and the embargo on our European markets.

It is no secret that business men in the incoming Congress propose to demand a business policy in legislation. Senator Capper of Kansas writes me that he intends to demand a budget and to "hammer away" at that proposition as hard as he can. Senator Edge of New Jersey tells me that his platform in the Senate will consist of three words: "Constructive, domestic readjustment." Chairman Goode, of the House Committee on Appropriations and other leaders on the Republican side do not believe that we ought to fight the war and pay for it at the same time. They are planning to have a part of the cost of the war taken off the taxpayers of today and put upon the coming generation by the issue of bonds, if necessary.

Everybody now believes that the incoming Congress will hasten to take our railroads and telegraphs from the blundering and expensive control of the Government. Director Hines himself now believes that the railroads should be returned to private management under a guarantee by the Government of a moderate fixed return on capital. Various plans to this end are being suggested. One of the latest is by President Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Company. It provides for the continuation of the Government's guarantee to the railroads for two or three years with the provision that at any time any railroad company can elect to release the Government and resume its operation.

The public has learned an expensive lesson. It has had enough of Governmental control. It has reason to feel this way when President Loomis of the Lehigh Valley reports that that vigorous company faces an annual loss of \$900,000 during



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every year of Federal control. The railroad problem is not the only one of serious import that the new Congress will be called upon to settle.

We must protect our industries. I notice that my friend, Judge Gary, at the meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Steel Corporation, with his customary frankness and courtesy asked the stockholders if they had any questions to submit. One of them inquired as to the future of the industry. In his optimistic reply, Judge Gary said that the expansion of the company was to go on, but he added that the matter of dividends must depend upon future earnings. This carries with it its own significance to the holders of Steel common and perhaps accounts for the slackening of transactions in that stock and the rumor that heavy holders have been liquidating around par.

The most important question confronting the holders of iron and steel securities is whether the iron industry of the United States is to have the proper measure of protection it needs. Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee is an earnest protectionist. He will do his best to frame a tariff bill adequate to the needs of this country. Whether it can secure executive approval remains to be seen, but protection is bound to be one of the strongest issues before the new Congress.

Another is the all-too-prevalent Socialism at Washington. I was greatly interested in the recent article by President B. F. Harris of the First National Bank, Champaign, Ill., printed in the Champaign Gazette, in which he gave a list of the objectionable socialistic officeholders at Washington, many of them dealing with industrial questions and always with intense prejudices toward our captains of industry. It is safe to say that the appropriations for this class of officeholders will be watched very carefully by the incoming Congress.

Then comes one of the most serious and most difficult of all questions; that is, how we shall take care of the enormous burden of foreign obligations due to us without imperiling our export trade. While foreign nations are in dire need of many of our products, they owe us so much money that they do not know how to pay and are, therefore, putting an embargo on American business. Mr. Albert Breton, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, suggests that "the foreign obligations held by our Government against advances might well be consolidated and converted into some form of long-term bonds and be sold in the open market with the encouragement of our Government."

The same suggestion has been made by others. The problem is how to carry it out without injury to the market for our own securities, or without unnecessary inflation. The truth is gradually settling into our minds that the high cost of living, now as always, has been due to inflation. Mr. O. P. Austin, statistician of the National City Bank, in a very enlightening address before an editorial conference in New York on "Prices Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," makes it clear that the principal causes of the advance in prices during the war were, first, "scarcity demand"; second, "advance in wages"; third, "inflation." He demonstrates that the first two causes were of little consequence compared with the third.

He makes this extraordinary statement: "The paper money in existence in the fifteen principal countries of the world at the beginning of the war was less than \$8,000,000,000, and at the end of the war over \$44,000,000,000. Do we realize how vast a sum is this increase of \$36,000,000,000 worth of paper currency thus put in circulation in such a brief time? It is more in its face value than all the gold and all the silver turned out by all the mines of all the world in the four hundred and twenty-seven years since the discovery of America."

It took thirteen years after the war between the States for prices to get down to the pre-war level. It will not take as long

in this rapidly moving era, but with the price of wheat fixed at \$2.26 a bushel for all this year, while wheat in other countries is selling at less than half that figure, we can not expect that bread, the great staple of life, will sell any cheaper than its present high price. Inflation affects Wall Street too.

I have given the two reasons why the stock market has shown such unusual and prolonged strength. These are fundamental reasons. They indicate that the patient holder of stocks will be rewarded, and that on the breaks in the market which must inevitably come, and to which it has been entitled for the past four weeks, good securities can still be safely bought. The best and safest of all are our Victory Notes, yielding 4 3/4 per cent. Before these notes are due, they will command a very satisfactory premium.

L., CHICAGO, ILL.: Each pays the same dividend, but Sapulpa is longer established than Elk Basin. Both stocks are business men's speculations.

F., ST. PAUL, MINN.: The Erie Railroad Company's 3 year 6% gold notes appear well secured and an investor is not likely to lose by purchasing them.

S., McKEESPORT, PA.: Omar Oil, Northwest Oil and Boston-Wyoming Oil are cheap, non-dividend-paying, highly speculative stocks. Better buy an oil stock which pays a fair dividend.

C., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.: Standard Oil of N. J. is an excellent purchase for future profit. Carbo-Hydrogen Company has been in existence several years and pays dividends on pfd., which is a fair speculation.

W., INTERLAKEN, N. Y.: Midvale Steel stock is a good business man's purchase. Its dividend was recently cut from \$6 to \$4. This was conservative. The stock is about as high as it should be for present dividend. The par value is \$50.

H., COLUMBIA, S. C.: One man's judgment of the market is as good as another's when abnormal conditions prevail. American Ice pfd., paying 6%, does not look dear between \$60 and \$70, but it is not a prime security.

L., CHELSEA, MICH.: While Argentine Government 5's are not gilt-edged, they appear safe. The country seems to be overcoming the temporary check to its prosperity caused by extensive strikes. These bonds are widely held abroad, especially in England.

W., RELAY, MD.: Aetna Explosives is better than Wright-Martin common, but both were war stocks and their future depends upon the outcome of the reconstruction policies they may adopt. Wright-Martin pfd. around \$70 seems to be picked up at every sale.

M., AURORA, ILL.: The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has paid dividends on pfd. since April, 1916. It seems to have extended itself rather too much, but its acquired properties are expected to be profitable. The pfd. stock is a reasonably good business man's purchase.

L., ST. LOUIS, MO.: Having been a consistent dividend-payer for many years, Pullman Car is a good business man's investment at present price. Hudson Oil is extremely speculative. Ohio Cities Gas is a business man's purchase and has some speculative attraction.

G., MILTON, PA.: Crucible Steel was a splendid money-maker during the war and your expectation was justified. The company is in good shape and if the steel market strengthens after peace is declared, it may still hold its own. I had rather have C. C. & St. L. pfd. for a long pull.

C., OSWEGO, N. Y.: The reason why Federal Mining & Smelting pfd., a 7% stock, is selling around \$30 is that the company's mines are being worked out and the stock is regarded as a liquidating proposition. How long the mines can hold out is uncertain. The stock is a speculation and not an investment.

C., STRATFORD, WIS.: The unfair treatment which most public utility companies has had has made the issues of these concerns less inviting. As the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. has been sufficiently prosperous to pay dividends as well as fixed charges, its new notes appear reasonably safe.

H., PITTSBURGH, PA.: As no dividends have been paid on the stock since 1907, United Railways Investment pfd. is not a good purchase. American Hide & Leather pfd. is now paying its regular rate of 7%. It has 116% of arrears and as the company is doing well, these will some day be taken care of. That makes the stock an excellent speculation.

G., TILTONVILLE, OHIO: Marland Refining stock now on a 10% basis, is selling about 40% above par (\$5). The stockholders are to vote on May 3 on a proposal to increase the stock from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Whether after such an increase the dividend rate can be maintained remains to be seen. No doubt, the issue of additional shares will cause a decline in market price. There are many safer oil stocks.

S., OLEAN, N. Y.: The future of the copper stocks depends on the coming demand for and price of the metal. Anaconda is one of the most desirable coppers. It had to cut its dividend lately because of decline in earnings. In normal times the stock should do better. Reasonably safe stocks having speculative possibilities include American Woolen pfd., Union Bag & Paper, U. P., Southern Pacific, Willys-Overland pfd., Baldwin Locomotive pfd., National Enam. pfd., and Superior Steel first pfd. Whether these will have immediate material advances can not be foreseen.

Concluded on page 738



Your Heels

Would you feel safe with your leather-heeled shoes if you were perched on a girder four hundred feet above the street like this riveter?

Of course not. Neither would he, if he did not wear Cat's Paw Rubber Heels—because he knows that the Foster Friction Plug with which they are equipped makes him sure-footed—safe.

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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. The two great problems before the Peace Conference, represented by the map and pictures on pp. 703, 705, and the pictures on pp. 712-713, afford plenty of material for discussion. The article by Mr. Chute explains our interest in these and should be taken up as a sort of introduction. It might be well to review our evolution as a nation with ever-increasing world interests. The remoteness (in distance) of our interests is illustrated by the pictures on pp. 708-709. Other outside interests, coming nearer home, are represented by Mr. Kirtland on p. 706. Dr. Strayer's comments, p. 734, should also be read in this connection.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 703-705. What nations are represented in these pictures? What questions that have to do with "nationality" do the pictures suggest? Locate on an outline map of the world the chief center of interest represented here; then indicate on the same map in order of importance (by numbers) the other centers of interest. Justify your arrangement. Point out the special interest of the United States in each of these localities. Note the men pictured here. For what is each noted? What different activities do they represent? Which is playing the most important part in the world at the present time? Explain. What special problems now before the world are suggested by the pictures? Point out just how they are connected with the war, if at all. To what extent does the settlement of the problem represented by the map depend upon the geography of this part of the world? What is there that strikes one as "foreign" in the view of the principal square in Munich? How large and important a city would you judge it to be from the picture? Why? How does it compare with other German cities in size and importance? What other cities in Europe might be considered as centers of this same movement? Indicate them by a series of crosses on an outline map. How far does this scene in the Philippine House of Representatives resemble a scene in one of our State legislatures? In Congress? Would you expect to find them doing business in the same way if you were to visit a session? Do the members of this body enjoy the same powers and privileges as members of our State legislatures? Submit a brief *for* and a brief *against* granting the Filipinos independence. How far does this picture seem to justify such a grant? How do these members of the German mission rank in power and importance with the representatives of the great powers at the Peace Conference? Why have these particular men been selected? Has Germany produced any great statesmen or leaders since the war closed? Explain. What is the reference to "And the Lion Shall Lie Down with the Lamb?" Explain the following allusions: "Kultur," "The 'Roosevelt' of Japan," "Ypres," "Irish Republic."

"Westward the Course of Empire," etc., p. 701. Point out just how the picture illustrates the title of the article. Pick out the significant details brought out by the artist. Trace the main steps in this westward movement as illustrated by the history of the United States. How well does the picture portray this movement? How well does it represent the situation today? Is this quotation applicable to any other part of the world besides America? Explain.

The Storm Center of Europe, pp. 712-713. How does the situation pictured here compare in importance with those pictured on pp. 703-705? Are there any points of similarity between the two map problems? Which is the more complicated question, and why? Note the countries which border on the region in dispute about the Adriatic. What countries are represented by territorial possessions in the area under dispute in the Far East? Which of President Wilson's Fourteen Points apply to these regions, and how? How many square miles of territory are in dispute in each case? How large are the populations involved? How important the cities? Submit a solution of each problem and justify the same. Read President Wilson's diagnosis of the Italian difficulty (to be found in the newspapers of April 24), then read Mr. Strayer's columns (p. 734). To what extent do you agree with Mr. Strayer? State the Italian difficulty in the form of a single question or in a series of questions. What definite information as to the situation can be derived from the pictures of Mr. Kirtland? To what complications do they call attention? Indicate on a map all the Yugoslav territory involved in this dispute; all the Italian. How do you explain the existence of a "Venetian" fort in Zara and a copy of the "Campanile" in Rovigno? (Look up a series of maps of this region from Roman times on down to the present. Consult an atlas like Shepherd, Dow, or Muir.) Explain what is meant by "Jugoslav." Compare the harbors on the east coast of the Adriatic with those on the west coast. What light does this throw on the importance of the questions at issue?

The Most Active War Front in the World, pp. 708-709. Show this front on a map. What is the relation to this front of the Dwina? of Archangel? the Volodga railway? Describe some of the kinds of activity which mark this battle front. What are some of the objects sought? How important are they from the standpoint of world peace? Are there any other "active" war fronts in Europe?

Miracles of the Battle Front, p. 717. What countries are represented by the pictures? How large and important a part does the Church play in the life of the people of these countries? How would it compare with the part played by the Church in the life of America? How common or uncommon would such shrines and images be in these countries? To what extent were church buildings injured or destroyed in the war? What effect would such destruction have upon the people? (Imagine such destruction in our own land.) How large a part did the churches play in the winning of the war?

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Concluded from page 737

J. CHICAGO, ILL.: Mr. Ford says his new corporation will not interfere with the parent company of which he will retain control. This statement probably applies to the Ford of Canada Company. The market price of the latter's stock is high enough for its dividend. Island Oil would be a promising speculation were the company sure to win the suit which seeks to deprive it of its producing property. Until then the stock is highly speculative. A man with \$1500 could with reasonable safety invest it in Corn Products pfd. paying 7 per cent. and quoted at about 105; Atchison pfd., U. P. common, and Union Bag & Paper.

B. EAST SAN DIEGO, CAL.: Union Pacific, paying 10 per cent. on par, is the best and highest yielding of the three railroad stocks you name. Atchison and Southern Pacific make the same dividend return on par, but Atchison is selling considerably lower than Southern Pacific and for immediate income is more attractive. The stocks of these three railroads are among the best. American Tel. & Tel. stock is still a good business man's purchase, but it would be better if the Government took its hands off the company. Among stocks that at present have possibilities are C. C. & St. L. common and pfd., Col. F. & I., Corn Products common should it decline to go, International Paper pfd., American Ice pfd., Pierce-Arrow pfd., Cal. Petroleum pfd. and Midvale Steel.

New York, May 3, 1919.

JASPER.

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Investors and business men often achieve successes by consulting the weekly "Bache Review." This publication gives reliable information and sound suggestions. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

It is better to hold Liberty Bonds, but if one must sell, he should deal only with a responsible broker. John Muir & Co., specialists in Liberty Bonds, 61 Broadway, New York, will buy these bonds and allow their just market value. The bonds may be sent by registered mail or express. Get the firm's useful booklet H-4, "Your Liberty Bonds."

Oil is destined to play so large a part in the world's future that investors should be fully informed regarding it. Instructive articles on the petroleum industry from the beginning to the present are appearing in "Securities Suggestions," published semi-monthly by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York. The booklet will be sent free on request for 27-D.

Knowledge of past and present earnings as well as prices of securities is essential to successful investment or speculation. Booklets issued by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, supply information regarding coppers, Standard Oils and independent oils, and are helpful to all who contemplate buying these. The publications will be mailed to any address.

The long-established bond house of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, has found it necessary to print four editions of its valuable booklet, "Questionnaire for Investors." The demand for this work has been large because it shows how to discriminate between investments and thus avoid losses. Every intending purchaser of securities should consult it. Apply to Straus & Co. for circular No. D-903.

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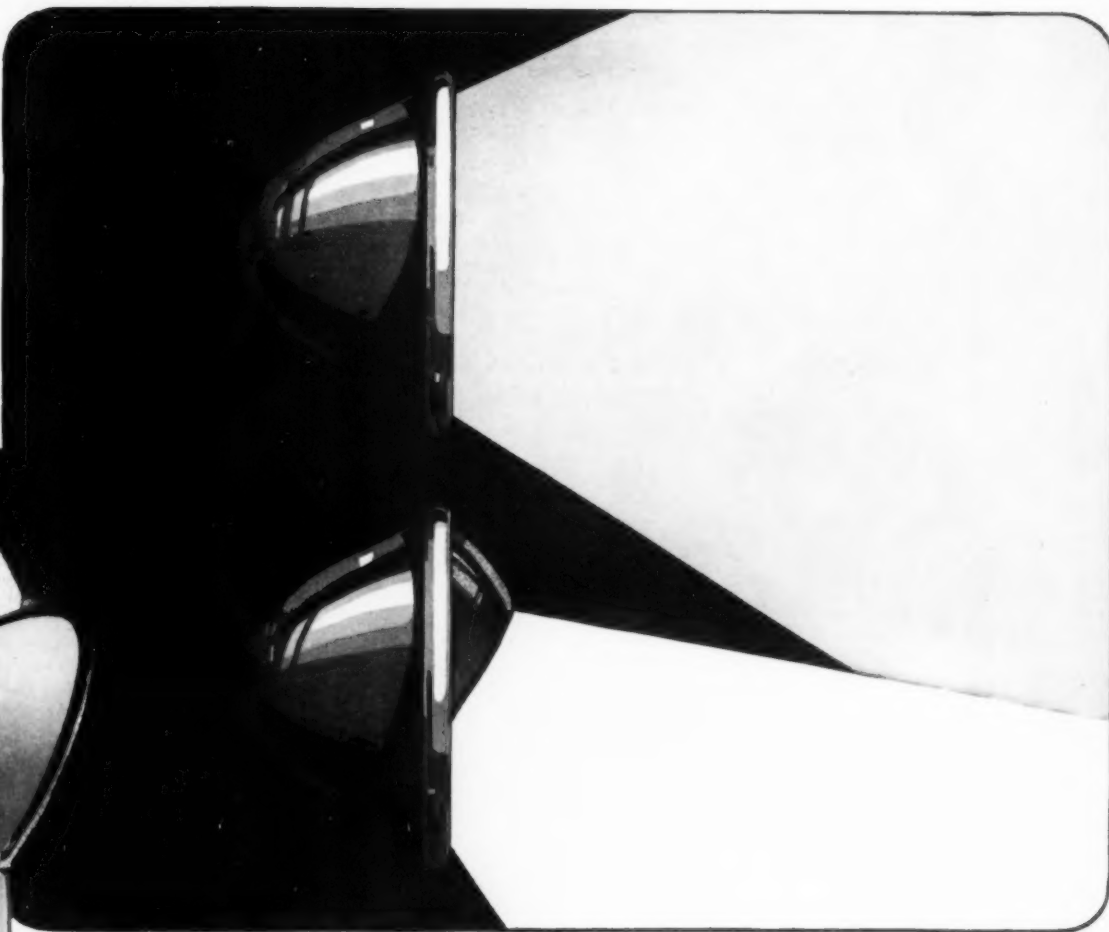
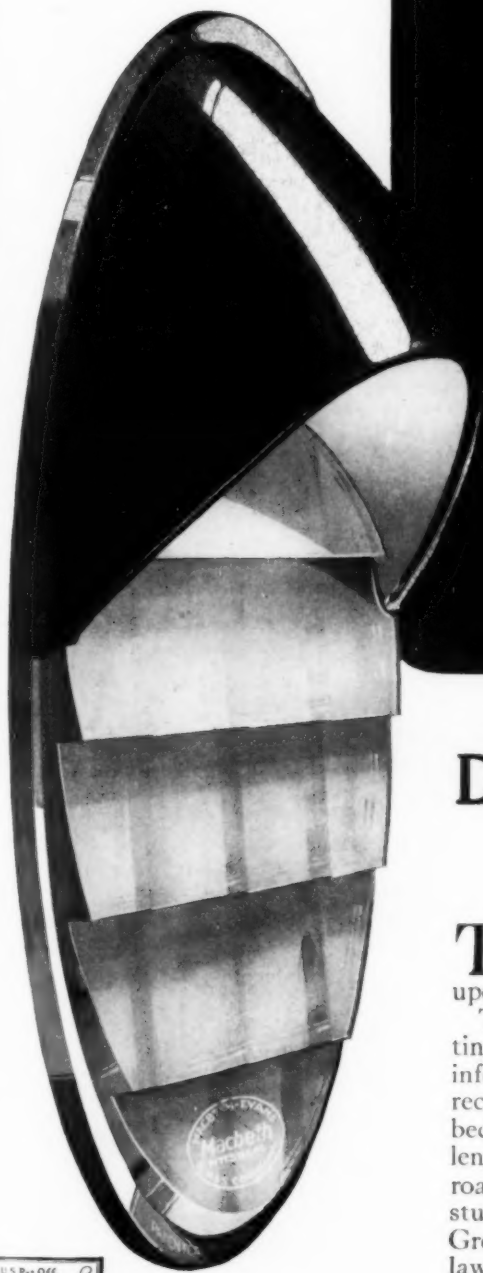
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